

VOL XXX

ATLANTA, GA. SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HASING ---  
EDICINES.speak in no  
in sound,  
body who has  
Should as-  
price beforeS&Co  
PEACHTREE STS.

NG. →

first class Drug  
For instance:new management, and  
but pure and well  
our Coca-Cola is gen-  
delicious!

TERS

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Grist Mills, Cot-  
turies, Cotton

sheet Metal for

Dealers.

SUPPLY CO.

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south Broad St.

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on every carriage,  
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CONSIDERat same time?  
less Refrigerator is  
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cheese, vegetables,  
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claim. No otherand Gas Fixtures  
you see us.

ATH CO.

PATENT REFRIGERATOR  
ovable Ice Chamber  
nd durable refrigerator on the American  
y and every one  
RDWARE CO.

Peachtree St.

S. G. A. NICHOLSON,  
Ass't Cashier

KING CO.

holders' Liability \$100,000

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which interest is  
the first Tuesday of  
drawn or addedMachinery  
aking Plant

93, Atlanta, Ga.

LEDGERS,  
Cash Books,  
Accounting,  
TYPEWRITING,  
etc., of  
Company,

NTA, GA.

## J. M. HIGH &amp; CO.

We are preparing for our Semi-Annual Inventory on August 1st, and this week the trading public will have unusual advantages for bargain purchasing, for the odds and ends and broken lots not to be included in our stock taking.

## Foulard Silks.

A lot of Printed Foulard Silks, were 75c, now to close at **39c** per yard.

## Woolen Remnants

In all styles of Black and Colored Dress Goods, skirt and dress lengths, to be closed at about **HALF VALUE**

## Dress Lining.

Skin Lining of best quality **2½c**  
Kid Cambric now ..... **7c**  
Good 12½ grade of Silecia  
now at ..... **7c**

## Notions.

Whalebones, dozen in bunch, per bunch ..... **5c**  
Stockinet Dress Shields, per pair ..... **9c**  
Whalebone Casing, per yard ..... **3c**

## Solid back, real bristle Hair

Brushes, only ..... **15c**  
Real Ivory and genuine bris-  
tle Tooth Brushes, only ..... **9c**  
Patent Dress Hooks and Eyes, per card ..... **1c**

## Belts.

A lot of Ladies' Leather Belts, worth 50c, 75c and \$1; to close now choice, each ..... **25c**

## Toilet Soap.

Odd lots of fine Toilet Soap, worth 10c and 12½ cake, now, per cake ..... **5c**

## Handkerchiefs.

A lot of Ladies' Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 20c each, to close out now at ..... **7c**

## Hosiery.

Ladies' and Gents' fine black Hose and Half Hose, double sole and high-spiced heel, worth **23c**  
35c pair, now ..... **23c**

A lot of Ladies' fast black Hose, double sole, heel and toe, worth regular 25c, now, per pair ..... **16½c**

## Gents' Neckwear.

A lot of Gents' China Silk Band Bows, worth 25c, to close quick, each ..... **5c**

## Gents' Underwear.

Gents' Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, a lot of 50c values, ..... **25c**

Gents' Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, worth 75c a garment, to go at ..... **39c**

## Towels.

A lot of extra large size Linen Huck Towels, worth easily 15c each, now ..... **10c**

## Table Linens.

Full Bleached Table Damask, regular 75c kind, now at, per yard ..... **50c**

Fine double Satin Bleached Table Damask, worth \$1.15, at ..... **75c**

## Table Cloths.

Red bordered fringed Table Cloths, 8x10 size, worth \$2.25. **\$1.39** at, each.

## White Suits.

100 Marseilles pattern White Quilts, already hemmed, cheap at \$1.75, selling now at ..... **\$1.00**

## Chenille Covers.

Fringed Chenille Table Covers, 6x4 size, worth \$1.00, now at only ..... **49c**

## Percales.

A lot of 36-inch English Percales, always sold at 12½c, here now, per yard ..... **10c**

## Wash Goods.

Fine French Printed Organ-  
dies, worth 30c, at ..... **29c**

Imported Figured Lappets, worth 50c, at ..... **15c**

Linen Skirt Crash, pure lin-  
en, at ..... **15c**

Printed Dimities, were 20c, now ..... **19c**

Printed Dimities, were 15c, now ..... **8½c**

Printed Lawns and Dimi-  
ties, were 12½c, now ..... **7½c**

A lot of Remnants and Dress Lengths all styles Wash Goods, **HALF PRICE**.

Shoes.

Ladies' Oxfords, in Dongola, Tan and Chocolate Kid, worth \$1.50 and \$1.75, now ..... **98c**

Ladies' Oxfords, Dongola and Tan, were \$1.25 and \$1.50, now ..... **89c**

Misses' Strap Sandals, Dongola, Tan and Oxblood, worth \$1.25, at ..... **89c**

Misses' Strap Sandals, were \$1 and \$1.15, now ..... **75c**

Men's Calf Bals, worth \$3.50, at ..... **\$1.98**

Men's Vic Kid Bals, worth \$5, at ..... **\$3.45**

FORREST HIGH,  
High's Basement.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

## Great Removal Sale

OF  
Exquisite Hats,  
Feathers and Millinery  
BELOW New York Cost!

I must have room for my fall stock, so have decided to close out my present stock **BELOW COST**. Beautiful and bewitching Summer Hats, elegantly trimmed, at your own price.

Feathers and Flowers almost given away.

Miss Mary Ryan,  
57 Whitehall St.



ONE BIG NIGHT—  
THE SEASON'S BIG NOVELTY, MONDAY, JULY 26.

Last appearance here of—

## BLACK PATTI

The Most Renowned Singer Living!  
Proclaimed by the Press and Public of New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Paul, Etc.

—THE HIT OF THE SEASON—  
The most Bailed, Amusing and Enthralling Stage Entertainment of Modern Times.

Sents now selling; no increase in price.  
Seats on sale at Phillips & Crew's music store.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO  
PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS VIA EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R. (EVANSVILLE ROUTE)

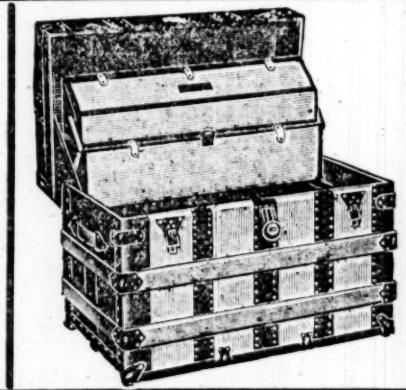
THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH WEST.  
For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agents of the Western and Southern Railroads.  
D. E. HULMAN, Gen. Southern Agent  
S. L. ROGERS, Trav. Passenger Agent  
ATLANTA, GA.

## THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER

IS FROM THE

Standard Printing Ink Co.,  
No. 20 W. Canal St., CINCINNATI, O.

Established in 1857.



## THE SECURITY WAREHOUSE.

To make room for these we offer everything next week at REDUCED PRICES. Here is a chance for you. Hadn't you better get some of THESE BARGAINS:

200 Jelly Glasses, the regular 30c kind, all next week at ..... **25c dozen**

750 dozen Mason Fruit Jars, quart size, regular price 60c, all next week, prompt delivery, at ..... **50c dozen**

290 After Dinner Coffee Cups, regular 10c kind, reduced to ..... **5c each**

500 fine China A. D. Cups and Saucers, worth from 25c to 50c, special at ..... **19c set**

Bohemian Glass Water Sets, worth \$1.50, special at ..... **98c set**

The All-Night Lamps, a great bargain, at ..... **25c each**

Silver Plated Knives and Forks, good qual-  
ity, worth \$1.75 dozen, at ..... **10c each**

The famous Rogers' Knives and Forks, the  
best tableware made, special at ..... **\$3.00 dozen**

Rogers' "A1" Tipped Tea Spoons, worth \$3 dozen, at ..... **\$1.25 set**

Carlsbad China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces,  
new and pretty decorations, worth at the very  
least \$17.50, next week At ..... **\$12.50 set**

REMEMBER—Half our price means one-third the market price.

We also have a fresh supply of new styles in Trunks, Dress Suit Cases and Traveling Bags, which we guarantee to sell at one-fourth less than the same styles and quality goods can be bought in any store in Atlanta.

In order to appreciate this inform yourself as to the style and quality you want, then call at No. 77 Whitehall Street, and save at least 25c on every dollar. Any dealer who handles our goods can do the same for you.

Ten years ago when we discontinued making the so called AUTOMATIC TRUNK we had a stock of fixtures on hand. Now, in order to use the same up we will make any trunk you can buy of this style without extra cost, which means one-fourth less than you can buy the same elsewhere. While these fixtures are of no value to us, we do not think enough of this style trunk to use them up and would not do so except to order.

Buy the Roller Tray.

EXTRA COMFORT,  
NO EXTRA COST.

For what you want for travelers use go to the

## The Roller Tray Trunk and Bag Factory,

77 WHITEHALL STREET.

H. W. Rountree & Bro. Trunk and Bag Co.

Sun Tues Thur

LAMPS REDUCED 33½%.

CUT GLASS REDUCED 25%.

All our Housefurnishing at actual New York cost.

FORREST HIGH,  
High's Basement.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

## A WEEK'S OFFERINGS!

Beginning Monday morning we will offer another large lot of Men's Suits at **\$5.00**. This last lot includes Pin Checks, Wood Brown, Plaids of several kinds and a number of other colors.

The line we want to call your special attention to is our **\$7.50** line. Such an assortment of styles, colors, etc. were never before attempted. The workmanship is beyond reproach. A look at these goods can do nothing but good.

Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, etc., always a full line. The most complete line of Shirts ever shown. We make a special effort in these Departments and our styles always newer, our prices always lower and our qualities always better than elsewhere.

THE GLOBE  
Shoe & Clothing Co.,  
89 WHITEHALL ST.

RHUDY & CO.

BABY CARRIAGES

The handsomest line in the south. The celebrated ball-bearing "GENDRON." All next week special cut in price on every carriage

CASH OR ON TIME, 3 AND 5 NORTH BROAD STREET.

WARRANTED AS ADVERTISED.  
YOUR MONEY BACK IF WANTED.

DON'T BUY TILL YOU  
GET OUR PRICES

LUMBER

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## FLEMING SPEAKS ON TARIFF BILL

Georgian Handles the Question With Force and Clearness.

### HE IS GIVEN A CLOSE HEARING

Discusses Tax on Imports and Tax on Exports Alike.

### CONSUMERS MUST PAY THE BURDEN

Snows That Agriculture Has Always borne a Heavy Load—His Full Speech.

Washington, July 23.—(Special Correspondence)—Following is the tariff speech in full of Hon. W. H. Fleming, congressman from the tenth Georgia district.

The speech was delivered in the house in the debate on the report of the conference committee on the tariff bill, and received the close attention of both sides of the chamber.

Mr. Fleming was listened to with unusual closeness throughout his address.

He said:

"Mr. Speaker, one needs some encouragement to venture upon the discussion of a subject so difficult as this. I have found my encouragement in the observation of a profound thinker, that 'on all great subjects much remains to be done.' I need not say that my own mind need doubt that in studying the many phases of this intricate question he will work out something that will be helpful to himself and to others in an honest search after the truth."

Tax on Imports Is Tax on Exports.

The farmers of our Federal constitution gave to congress full power to lay duties on imports for revenue purposes, and in every term of office before the imposition of a duty on exports, I have wondered if the statesmen of that day supposed that this power would be exercised to the entire disregard to the export producing industries of our country. The debates of the constitutional convention, 1787, so far as I can find on record, have thrown no light on this question. Indignation against the prohibitions which the mother country had placed on the exportation of certain articles from the colonies no doubt will rankled in the public breast.

Similar restrictions and consequent restrictions on the commerce of the states had practised against one another under the confederation, perhaps gave additional force to the sentiment in opposition to such a tax. But when we are faced with the vexatious annoyance necessarily attendant on the practical enforcement of an export tax, it is a welcome relief to inquire of those who framed the constitution that will be helpful to him in his search for the truth.

Viewed from any standpoint, tested by any rule of reason, the truth comes home to us that there are no exports other than the products of agriculture. In 1820 agriculture furnished 81 per cent of our total exports; in 1830, 82 per cent; in 1840, 81 per cent; in 1850, 79.35 per cent; in 1860, 82.5 per cent. These figures furnish the answer to our question which will be easily answered by historical facts.

For the first thirty years of our national existence, the products of agriculture were the only exports.

Then came the cotton gin.

At first the yoke was easy and the burden light, but as broad and as strong as the back of Atlas, is staggering and sinking the load, and when the burden-bearer cries out for relief, you plow on more weight.

Increase in Rates and Schedules.

Look at the figures. The rates of duties on the first tariff bill of 1789 averaged about 5 per cent. The second tariff bill of 1802 added 10 per cent to the tax on imports remained in force, they failed to thoroughly understand a principle of politics which, however, probably divined at that time, has since been established by reason and experience.

That trade is an exchange of commodities between two countries, thereto must give over to the other a commercial equivalent of what he receives; that the outgo must, in the relative estimation of the two countries, be equal, so that an importing nation may also be an exporting nation, are simple truths which are the simple truths, and it must follow, as night the day, that a tax on imports is in effect a tax on exports. An import tax is a tax on the exportable value of exported articles. The precise extent of that reduction I shall not at present attempt to fix. But the fact of reduction of article taxes is often placed in the incoming stream must lessen the flow of the outgoing stream.

Brave men, I am told, of independent substances that may beget differences of opinion, we stand face to face with this plain truth, that a tariff tax on imports is a species of tax on the articles which furnish the exports in exchange. This proposition does not express the whole truth. It might be more broad, because such taxes are levied in some measure upon every consumer; but my present purpose is to bring out in bold relief the undeniable fact that the taxes which furnish the exports bear a peculiar burden in consequence of the tax on imports.

I do not maintain that the exporting industry is taxed excessively, but I do maintain that such a tax weighs more heavily on them than on other lines of industry. As consumers those engaged in the export business bear the government burdens along with other citizens, while all producers of export articles have the tax removed, but they bear, ever may be the effect of the tariff on men engaged in other pursuits, it is incontrovertible that those men who labor to produce the articles given in exchange for the articles imported pay extra tribute to themselves, and they pay it by the aid of the tariff tax. There is no escape from that conclusion.

**Agriculture the Chief Burden Bearer.**

In the light of this truth, let us advance a step farther. The three broad divisions of human effort sufficiently exact for our present purposes are agriculture, manufactures and commerce. To secure the most perfect results there should be developed the commercial intercourse among nations, the greatest need for these three branches is to coöperate in the same manner. The free and international interchange for the development of the special advantages of each nation and

the福 of Early Statesmen.

Our early statesmen did not contemplate the possibility of the tariff being of service to agriculture and the most unprofitable deemed it necessary to encourage and strengthen manufactures as the weaker factor in our national economy, relying on foreign markets for their support.

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That trade is an exchange of commodities between two countries, thereto must give over to the other a commercial equivalent of what he receives; that the outgo must, in the relative estimation of the two countries, be equal, so that an importing nation may also be an exporting nation, are simple truths which are the simple truths, and it must follow, as night the day, that a tax on imports is in effect a tax on exports. An import tax is a tax on the exportable value of exported articles. The precise extent of that reduction I shall not at present attempt to fix. But the fact of reduction of article taxes is often placed in the incoming stream must lessen the flow of the outgoing stream.

Brave men, I am told, of independent substances that may beget differences of opinion, we stand face to face with this plain truth, that a tariff tax on imports is a species of tax on the articles which furnish the exports in exchange. This proposition does not express the whole truth. It might be more broad, because such taxes are levied in some measure upon every consumer; but my present purpose is to bring out in bold relief the undeniable fact that the taxes

## WASHINGTON FULL OF GLOBE TROTTERS

Widely Traveled People Gather at the National Capital.

### THEY TALK INTERESTINGLY

Maude Andrews Says Much Can Be Learned by Listening to Them.

### MODES OF ALL COUNTRIES PRESENTED

Right in the District the Style and Habits of All Nations Can be Obtained from Talkers.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

True Blood  
Pills Cure all Liver Ills

and by druggists. \$1; size

Pills Sick Headache.

**BOTANIC BLOOD BALM**

Catarrh Cured.

It is as effective in eradicating catarrh as Botanic Blood Balm. It purifies and enriches the system, cures all kinds of diseases, from thousands of cases of catarrh and other maladies. It is a safe, old reliable and long tested remedy, as well as good old reliable Botanic Blood Balm.

**FAIR GLORIOUS**

Do not refrain from telling you we

use medicine you have.

For removal of the head and ulcerated

membranes, etc., etc.

She resorted to various reme-

dies, and was cured.

Balm (B. & B.) which cured

and healed her sore throat.

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Makes it so Popular?

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It is called AFRICAN

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## A PEACH ORCHARD THAT DEFIES FROST

Theory Sure To Revolutionize Fruit Belt of the State.

TWO CRATES TO EVERY TREE

Colonel John P. Fort Seems To Have Solved the Problem.

FAME OF GEORGIA FRUIT WORLD-WIDE

It Is Known in Every Market and None Are More in General Demand.

Mount Airy, Ga., July 22.—(Staff Correspondence)—A peach orchard which bids defiance to frost is a development reached by Colonel John P. Fort.

Behind this achievement there is a theory which it proves, which will revolutionize the fruit belt of the state.

That proof is to be seen in an orchard of over 2,000 trees, in which three years' growth have brought about four years' development; every tree of which, in this year when there is no crop elsewhere, is laden with over two crates of fruit; and in which the sickly yellow colored peach of other sections hangs from its place blushing in the richest blood-red and cream, making a picture beside in bearing which would hang its head in recognition.

The First Terror.

The fame of Georgia as a peach-growing country has become world-wide, owing largely to the interest taken in the state by Mr. J. H. Hale, of Connecticut. In fact, the Georgia peach is a tradition at home; but it was not until Mr. Hale pointed out the commercial possibilities, in which he was joined by others that peach production began to live up as an important industry. When added to this there was an assurance of some time portion of the business took on an extent which caused many people to fear that the market would be overstocked. The location of these orchards was so diverse, being scattered all the way from Tifton to Fort Valley and up to Griffin, that it became evident that there must be local causes for success, which marked out certain spots. It could not be entirely in the soil, for it produced differently in different places, in some hardly responding at all. One thing was certain, that there was a peach area in which soil and atmosphere were united, and that the first great task was to locate the spot, when peach-growing at once became a certainty. But even here there was another difficulty encountered—the loss of many crops because of the frost. An orchard which would bear to overflowing one year, bring its full yield into market, would be nipped by the frost in the year succeeding, and not give enough produce to pay running expenses. So assured became this condition that many growers discounted it and declared their satisfaction with one full crop every three years.

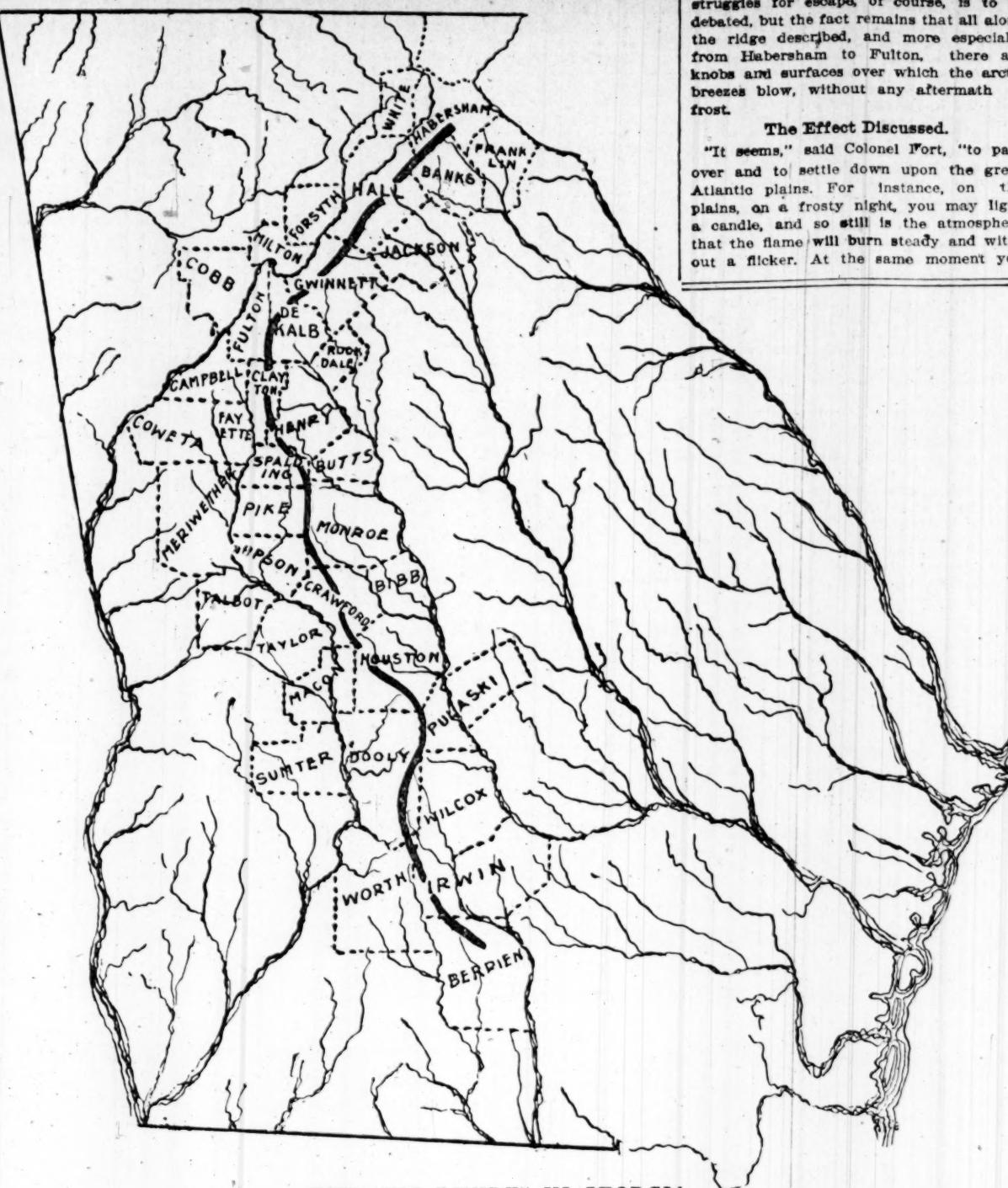
Colonel Fort's Previous Service.

In a discussion of this matter which we leave to John P. Fort, now living in this place, we find, in speaking of Colonel Fort, it must be remembered, is the man who has thought before, and to such an extent that entire south Georgia should make a monument in commemoration of it. For generations the highest sections of that part of the state had been abandoned to the negro. The malaria at times assumed a form to be dreaded as yellow fever, and the white man was not constituted to resist it. A country rich in its luxuriance, with the soft, balmy and sunny skies which pull the senses into delightful repose—and yet the serpent lingered there which repelled the white man. If it were only possible to get pure water all this might be changed.

It was reserved for Colonel Fort, then living in Dougherty county, where he had some over 4,000 acres, to study out the problem to a satisfactory conclusion. He adopted the principle of artesian wells with but little encouragement from others. The South, unfortunately at the time was teaching its students that the geological formation of Georgia forbade the idea of artesian wells, and as if to sustain that theory a wealthy Georgian had but a few years ago spent \$2,000 in trying to strike water and failed. All the same Colonel Fort made up his mind that all discoveries were but the results of endeavor. "I felt sure," said he, "that the God who gave us this beautiful country had looked up within its depths the water which the people might drink."

So the boring of the well, with crude contrivances, began out in the most dense center of the malarial region, no one outside of Colonel Fort, save Mr. Johnson, of Macon, having any faith in it. For six months "Fort's folly" was watched with pity by people who thought he was going to lose all he had in the venture. As time progressed with no promise in sight even the poor workmen like the sailors of Columbus, began to tire of the job, but suddenly one day—there came a gush of water, as must have burst from a rock which Moses had smitten. Water clear and pure and delicious to the taste. "Fort's folly" had become a benefaction to the state and the principle established led to the artesian well system of south Georgia, which has driven out malaria and revolutionized the face of nature.

Experimenting in Habersham. Now, when a man who has smashed the geological chart of the university, who has given pure water to an empire of territory, continues to think, he is sure to attract attention. Having established a summer home in this city, he set to work to make himself acquainted with the country and its possibilities. He looked not only into the bowels of the earth for its treasures, but he noticed the growths upon its surface. He planted a gooseberry bush, and was rewarded by finding a berry as ever grew in the northern countries of Canada. He experimented in a currant bush or two, and as a result found on the table a currant pie whose rich color could not be excelled by the crimson clusters of the celebrated Huron tract. Then there were years in which he could hardly get a peach from south Georgia, the frosts had done their work, and there was no crop. Suddenly, thought Colonel Fort, a crop which calls for the outlay of so much capital should give a certain result. In the country roundabout—all over Habersham and dropping down into Banks—there were farmers who had from one to a dozen trees. In these off years some of these farmers would have fruit, and some would not. While they



THE "BIG DIVIDE" IN GEORGIA.

Along Whose Ridge May Be Found Locations Upon Which Frost Never Rests, Thus Insuring Annual Fruit Crops.

only noticed the fact and were content, Colonel Fort asked: Why? It was that spirit of investigation which led him into a study of why it was that of two peach trees, not a hundred yards apart, one should never fall in its crop, while the other only bore every other year.

One hot July day in 1894, Mr. Robert H. Plant, of Macon, who was here, was standing on the platform to take the train home, when Colonel Fort came along, and the two entered into conversation. The latter told Mr. Plant of his investigations, and of a theory which he had evolved, that there was in Georgia a fruit belt free from frost, within the limits of which the yearly fruit crop would be as certain as the yearly cotton crop.

"Not only that," said Colonel Fort, "I believe the atmospheric influences of that belt will produce a flesh and color

ershamb, 2,300 feet above sea level, in a country where it was supposed that peach-growing as a commercial venture would be hopeless, there is an orchard whose trees are laden to the ground with the most delicious fruit. Of the 2,300 trees, there is not a single one but will give two full crates, and many of them more. The fruit is on the trees, and it can be inspected by any one who is interested enough to look it up. Besides this orchard, Colonel Fort has three others, equally forward, and all fully sustaining the theory which he has been demonstrating, that there is in Georgia an area free from frost, and that its highest development is to be found in Habersham county.

So great is the interest in this experiment that Colonel Fort finds it difficult to ship his fruit because of the local demand. Today, for instance, wagons passing by bought \$4 worth of the day's picking. For miles around the people come to buy the fruit, exhibiting the strange spectacle of country people almost taking the whole output of an immense orchard. Colonel Fort desired to put the crop on the market in the great cities, but he could not resist the importunities of his neighbors. From crates which he has sent to the commission men he has heard by orders for all he could send.

Colonel Fort, in explaining the results attained, acknowledged that he was in the field of experiment, though he was greatly gratified by the result of this year.

"There is a full crop on my trees this year," said he, "when the frost has destroyed the fruit elsewhere, so there must be something in it."

The Theory Advanced.

The theory advanced is that all along the "big divide" which forms the backbone of Georgia, or as some would say, the roof of the house, sending the waters on the one side into the Atlantic and into the gulf on the other, there is an area free from frost. This area, of course, has to be located by intelligent observation. The divide begins here in Habersham, which is its highest point, 2,300 feet running southwesterly through Hall, Gwinnett, Decatur and Fulton, and then southerly to Spalding, where, taking a somewhat serpentine course, it penetrates Houston, and continues down to Berrien. In its progress through the state there are many lateral offsets, like the rafters in a house, ending in knobs or mounds when the levels begin which permits the converging of creeks or rivers. This territory, then, with its lateral connection, is the limitation of the fruit belt, and within which may light a candle on certain neighboring hillsides, and you will notice a perceptible wavering, a trembling which you may at first attribute to your unsteady hand, but investigation will prove that it is in the atmosphere. Now, frost will do no harm where it is not permitted to bite, and it cannot bite as long as there is the slightest commotion in the air. I have experienced these conditions, and without attempting to give science I point to the facts to which science will have to accommodate itself. From the peculiarity mentioned I wanted to call my orchard Trembling Air, but thought later that Clear View would have a better popular understanding. Now, the gist of my theory is, that from some combination of temperature and atmosphere, there is a trembling, or disturbance of the air at certain points, while a few yards away

so highly seasoned that the fruit will

Mr. Plant was deeply interested in the story, so much so that he desired to see a test of it made, and when the two gentlemen parted it was with an understanding that they should work together to develop an idea which, if successful, would prove a revolution for the state equal in importance to that of 1861 when Colonel Fort touched the earth and it yielded its fountains of pure water!

The Wonderful Transformation.

Today, in company with Colonel Fort, I walked over Clear View orchard, a marvel of growth and of fruit. In July of 1894 this spot was covered by dense virgin forest. Two months' steady work felled the trees, extracted the stumps and reduced the whole to ashes to mingle in another earth again. In November the tree planting began, the work being done with great care. In 1895 the work was continued, and 2,300 trees were growing with a luxuriance which seemed to far outbear the hopes with which they had been planted. Three weeks ago the fruit began to ripen, and at a time that the temperature had struck the freezing point everywhere. When the estimate of the great orchard belt was that there would not be fifty carloads marketed, away up here in Hab-

ersham, with wives, of West End Baptist church.

Reception, tea and concert to pastor, deacons, with wives, of First Baptist church, Salmagundi Party by Elocution Class.

Kitchen Reception by housekeeper.

Thanksgiving and Christmas Dinners.

Recitals by Elocution Class.

Reception and concerts by Music Classes.

Reception by housekeeper, Intermediate Classes and their young gentle-

men friends, and the Advisory Board.

Intermediate Classes in Senior and Inter-

mediate Classes by Hon. John Temple Graves.

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# WEEK'S TOPICS IN WOMAN'S WORLD

Death of Jean Ingelow, One of the Most Notable of Living Poets--Other Matters of Interest To Feminine Readers.

## Binding Sheaves.

Hark! a lover binding sheaves  
To his maiden sings,  
Flutter, flutter go the leaves,  
Larks drop their wings,  
Little brooks roll on their mirth  
As they sing at her;  
Give me what the love is worth  
That I give thee.

Speech that cannot be borne  
Told the story through,  
I sowed my love in with the corn,  
And when it grew,  
Count the world full wide of worth,  
And bived honey sweet.  
But count the love of more worth  
Laid at thy feet.

Money's worth a house and land,  
Velvet coat and vest,  
Work's worth a hand.  
Ay, and sweet rest.  
With them learn what love is worth  
Ah! she sits above,  
Sighing, "Welch me not with earth--  
Love's worth is love."

## Jean Ingelow.

The death this week of the great English poetess, Jean Ingelow, will afford opportunity to the English biographers to give to the world some stories of her life. Though those of her native country may be familiar with her private life, and know its interesting phases, or those environments that may have assisted her poetic soul in its expressions in verse, there is comparatively little known of her in other lands save of course her beautiful poetry that has its admirers wherever it is read. Her more youthful days were spent in a time when the press had not made that advancement that enables it to expose as it does today every movement of the great writers, men and women. Indeed, the biography of the writers of today begins with their first efforts in print, and the public are apprised not alone of the routine of their daily life, but kept posted with their opinions on every subject, great and small. Photographs are published periodically that denote their change of expression that may account for their growing thoughtfulness or certain new phases that may appear in their writings, whether they be in poetry or prose. Those who may take an interest in the private life of a poetess are kept duly informed of her habits in life, her love affairs, and any additions to her wardrobe that may have been noted by the enterprising press woman who reports the literary or artistic social functions. It is scarcely an exaggeration to state that the woman of today who may contribute a few clever sketches or bits of verse to a popular periodical may become better known and her works more impressed upon the world at large than does a woman who has given to literature as much real poetry as had Jean Ingelow and whose career began early in the Victorian days.

True, her poems will always have their place in English literature, yet her personality has not that intimate association with her work that gives it that touch of reality and affords the kind of sympathy and comradeship enjoyed by the people with the writers of the day. They have to stimulate their efforts the recognition of the people, the publication of those events that may bring their lives before the public in its brightest light, and instead of waiting for days in suspense and fear that their works may not be accepted or appreciated, after one successful effort they find a demand for each succeeding one.

Jean Ingelow was born in the year 1830 and authorities differ as to her birth place, some placing it at Boston, Lancashire others at a small place near Suffolk. It was shortly after the death of Mrs. Browning that Ingelow's first poems were published, some time after her thirtieth-second birthday, in the year 1862. Her first novel, "Off the Skellings," was written later in life, but she is essentially the poetess, and famed as such. Her second volume of poems published was entitled "A Story of Doom." Her "Songs of Seven," "Divided," and "Laurence" are notably among her best, while among her shorter ones the following is well known as being among her sweet and thoughtful verses.

## The Long White Seam.

As I came round the harbor buoy,  
The lights began to gleam,  
No wave the landlocked water stirred,  
The crags were white as cream;  
And I marked my love by candle light,  
Sewing her long white seam.  
It's aye sewing ashore, my dear,  
Watch and steer at sea,  
It's reef and fur, and haul the line,  
Set sail and think of thee.

I climbed to reach her cottage door;  
O sweetly my love sung,  
Like a shaft of light her voice breaks  
forth,

My soul to meet it springs  
As the slimling water leaped of old  
When stirred by angel wings  
Aye longing to list anew,  
Awake and in my dream,  
But never a song she sang like this  
Sewing her long white seam.

Fair fall the lights, the harbor lights  
That brought me into thee,  
And peace drop down on that low roof  
For the sight that I did see,  
And the voice, my dear, that rang so clear  
All for the love of me.

For O, for O, with brows bent low  
By the candle's flickering gleam,  
Her wedding gown it was she wrought,  
Sewing the long white seam.

In regard to the poetry of women of the Victorian period, it has been said by literary thinkers that if not the best trained voices they are as individual and natural as any.

"Their utterance," says a well-known critic, "is less finished, but also shows less of Tennyson's influence and seems to express a truly feminine emotion and to come from the heart." It was after Mrs. Hemans had made her reputation and the impassioned verses of Letitia Elizabeth Landon were highly favored by the English world, that Jean Ingelow published her verses. Of their appearance at that time, Edmund Clarence Stedman says:

"They spring up suddenly and tunefully as skyisks from the daisy-spangled hawthorn-bordered meadows of old England, with blithness long unknown and in their idyllic wonderlights moved with the tenderest currents of human life."

Jean Ingelow is classified among the idyl-

ness your heart goes out in gratitude for his undivided ability in saving us as husband or your child. He knows as well as any man may your home life in its details. But a bright, intelligent woman equipped with her technical knowledge, will note causes rather than results. She will have you train up your child, the dull head, the irritable disposition, to some detail in your nursery, for which you are innocently responsible. Habits, trifling in themselves, become pernicious and obnoxious in their results, and it is prevention, not cure, that though they may be realized in time can be as well accomplished by being discussed once a month as at weekly conferences, are simply taking up the time of well-disposed women who might spend it more profitably.

Now that Atlanta there are so many organizations established and in working order and for praiseworthy objects, that though they may be realized in time can be as well accomplished by being discussed once a month as at weekly conferences, are simply taking up the time of well-disposed women who might spend it more profitably.

Another wise suggestion that has been made is that more discrimination be observed in the admission of applicants for membership, for their are dozens of women who are but nominally associated with these organizations, who, however, none of the duties, shun any responsibilities, but come forward and place themselves foremost in the hour of privilege or honor.

Like coral insects multitudinous. The masses are here, where our life is made. They build it up as in the deep's blue shade.

It grows, it comes to light and then and then

For both there is an end--the populous sea blossoms close, our minutes that have

Lived, debt of work are spent; the work is laid.

Before our feet shall come after us, We must stay to watch if it will speed. The bard, if on some luter's string his song

Live steadily yet; the hero of his star Both singe--Work its own best earthly need.

Else have we none more than the sea-born Isles that brought those marvelous Isles that bloom afar—

Where "The Golden Girl" Was Found

"Have you read 'The Quest of the Golden Girl?'" asked a young woman, not well read of the well-read young man.

"Yes," he replied, "and I do not advise you to read it, when there are so many better things that are more worthy of your perusal."

MRS. HORACE BRADLEY.

**Women and Meetings.**

It has been wisely suggested by a conservative woman that women in organizations should toe the mark and a standard of the mind that occurred in Atlanta last winter would seem to justify the observation. Women do not seem to possess that business quality of being able to take hold of matters of vital importance at once, and at a meeting it is not unusual to see the business of the day discussed, and the matter of real import hurried through with at the last minute. If matters do not seem satisfactorily adjusted another meeting will be called, the same faults evident again and a succession of meetings will take place when one properly conducted meeting answers the purpose. Conducted at times partially with the preceding officer, who may unconsciously take advantage of her privileges and take up much time unnecessarily, or in the inconsideration of individual members, who may have the mistaken idea that "higgling" over matters of minor importance means taking the proper interest in the meeting where they may be.

In justice to the Atlanta Woman's Club

the largest women's organization in the city, it might be well to state that the rooms are not general club places in the sense that members may feel free to meet in them.

Most of the members of the club, however, call their homes their temples, and the family skeletons" she might have observed, and yet had only the very best motives in so doing. It does very well for women to relate their own experiences in the illustrating of practical and reform, but it is scarcely their privilege to use as examples their neighbors, especially when making points scarcely favoring the latter.

**The Home for Working Girls.**

The movement to erect the home for working girls has met with universal favor, and the entertainment to be given for that purpose, under the auspices of the Woman's Exchange, promises to be a unique and brilliant affair. The date of its occurrence has been fixed for the 10th of August, and new features are continually being added to the programme.

The young women of Atlanta are taking great interest in the movement, and many of them will lend their talents and accomplishments toward the entertainment. Tickets are on sale at the Woman's Exchange

and the proceeds will be used for the

strengthening of that phenomenal intellect that is unquestionably her possession. Her progress is rapid, and she is now a woman of the world, since her birthplace is in Alabama, and not until her twelfth year was any effort made to cultivate her mind, now so receptive of knowledge. But her pleasures are not all in the study, for lately she has turned her thoughts to the world timer. Miss Keller is developing tastes in the up-to-date athletic pursuits, and mounts a tandem bicycle with the keenest delight. She is pronounced a graceful figure upon it, and as she spins along from her companion the happy smile upon her face denotes the satisfaction given audible expression by the fortunate passers by, who, unlike her, can see, hear and speak. She wears a jaunty costume, and there is nothing in her appearance that would distinguish her from the up-to-date girl unless, of course, she meets her eyes. In her latest photograph pictures her apparently enjoying the conveniences of her typewriter, which she manipulates with perfect ease.

**Helen Keller Rides a Wheel.**

Described as all her senses she may be, but Helen Keller has vastly more sense than the average, if not the exceptionally bright girl. Though deaf, dumb and blind, she has successfully passed the examination required before entering the Harvard Annex. Since then her record has proved her to be a most remarkable girl, and she has undertaken, and the New England scientists have adopted her as their favored study. She is said to be quite pretty, and though blind and deprived of speech and hearing, there is every evidence in her countenance of that phenomenal intellect that is unquestionably her possession. Her progress is rapid, and she is now a woman of the world, since her birthplace is in Alabama, and not until her twelfth year was any effort made to cultivate her mind, now so receptive of knowledge. But her pleasures are not all in the study, for lately she has turned her thoughts to the world timer. Miss Keller is developing tastes in the up-to-date athletic pursuits, and mounts a tandem bicycle with the keenest delight. She is pronounced a graceful figure upon it, and as she spins along from her companion the happy smile upon her face denotes the satisfaction given audible expression by the fortunate passers by, who, unlike her, can see, hear and speak. She wears a jaunty costume, and there is nothing in her appearance that would distinguish her from the up-to-date girl unless, of course, she meets her eyes. In her latest photograph pictures her apparently enjoying the conveniences of her typewriter, which she manipulates with perfect ease.

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Seventh Page.

## TIRED OF TALK, THEY WANT BRIDGE

So Says Mr. Camp, Speaking of That Railroad Crossing Subject.

### THEY DEMAND ACTION INSTEAD

Mr. Camp Will Call His Bridge Committee To Take Up the Question.

### ALABAMA CROSSING WILL BE DEMANDED

If Roads Refuse To Erect Bridge or Viaduct or Grant Crossings Courts Will BeAppealed To.

Mr. Milt Camp, counsellor from the first ward, of the bridge committee of the general council, will call a meeting of that committee this week to take up the Alabama street grade crossing question.

His committee has been authorized by the council to negotiate with the railroad company with the view of getting the right of way to erect a grade crossing and Mr. Camp hopes to soon secure a solution of the important question of an outlet to the western section of the city.

We wants a grade crossing if nothing better can be secured and the railroad refuses to make arrangements to erect a bridge instant at Alabama or Mitchell street the propose to ask the council to take condemnation proceedings and establish a grade crossing from the fire engine house on Alabama street to Rhodes street in the first ward.

Mr. Camp says yesterday he would call his committee together early this week, consisting of Councilman Stephens and Alderman Woodward, and the movement would be started in earnest. The plan of action is to invite the railroad people, the Central of Georgia and the Southern, to attend a meeting to discuss the plan, and that the officials will accept the invitation as they have never yet declined to freely discuss the subject of erecting viaducts, bridges and grade crossings, but whether they will act or not remains to be seen.

#### People Tired of Talk.

Mr. Camp says there has been a vast amount of talk indulged in on this subject, and that they propose to demand immediate settlement of the important questions. He says the people want less talk and more action, and the members of the council are the most dan-

gerous in reaching the city certain steps will be taken to enforce consideration of the subject in a substantial way.

Mr. Camp says if the railroad people fall or refuse to negotiate with his committee on this subject, or that of erecting the grade crossing, his committee will report the fact to the council with a recommendation that steps be taken to condemn the property of the railroad companies to be used for a grade crossing. The city will first offer to pay for the property, but the roads decline to sell and condemnation proceedings will be taken, provided the council acts as Mr. Camp would like for it to do.

or that law because banks and bankers are advocating it is all bosh. We do not want any law, but that is right, this is what we demands, and that is what we are going to have, not only in New York and Georgia, but in every state in the union—indeed, in every state in the union—alike is what we bankers want—not nothing, nothing less.

At the monetary convention a few months ago the Indiana state bank committee, we found several members of the congressional finance committee in attendance; theairman man was that, and that is what we are going to have, not only in New York and Georgia, but in every state in the union—indeed, in every state in the union—alike is what we bankers want—not nothing, nothing less.

## PRESIDENTS KICK ON CAPITATION TAX

Blaire Crusade Has Created a Howl Among Business Men.

### CLAIM THEY ARE NOT LIABLE

Comptroller General Wright Receives Many Letters on the Subject.

### COLONEL TERRELL RENDERS AN OPINION

Says Private Banks and Companies Not Incorporated Are Not LIABLE—May Take Action.

The present outlook for the country is bright, prosperity is coming. It is coming in a way that it should come—slowly but surely. Confidence is now being restored among business men, and the eyes open and absent of the time. Now, in that part of the country that I have traveled have the best crops that have been known, and the principal crop—cotton—is that which brings the money as soon as it is ready for market. The cotton is good all over the country are reported good, and allow me to add further. There has been so much talk this way that they cannot at once get rid of the tune is now being changed.

Some of our friends say that they are not liable to anything that they are doing, and that is a very plausible point. This I deny emphatically. As proof of it take the good that is being done by associations of business men, and the setting repeated unless ones that are not good at the present time. Even for a profit, this is impossible for all.

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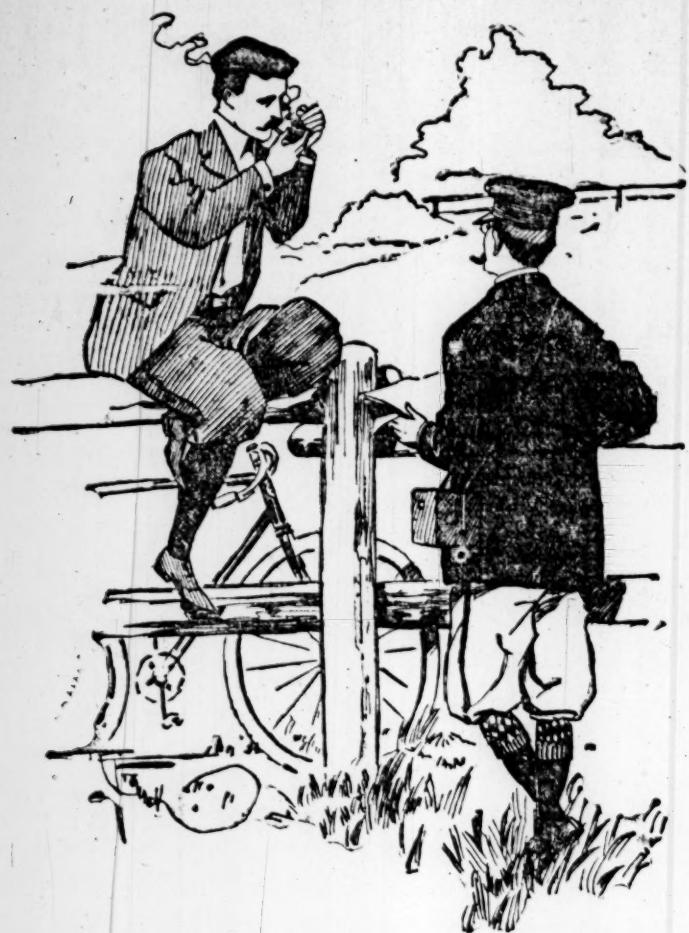
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## RAN IN THE FAMILY.



Wilson—Called on Henpeck last night and his baby chewed a hole in my coat.  
Jackson—Just like his mother, always chewing the rag.

## DISASTROUS.



"What killed Algy?"  
"Why a train of thought passed through his brain and wrecked it, don't you know."

## WANTED A MODEL.



Customer—I want you to paint me a dollar bill. I want it for my showcase.  
Artist—Umer, can you furnish me a model to work from?



First Living Picture—Are you not afraid of getting sunburnt?  
Second Living Picture—That's what I'm trying to do. Then I won't have to buy bronze next season.

## OTHER ATTRACTIONS.



Miss Jones—Smith has given his wife a \$20,000 cottage in the mountains, but they are not going to occupy it this summer.  
Miss Brown—Why not?  
Miss Jones—Mrs. Smith has just bought a \$100 bathing suit.

## SARGE PLUNKETT.

## A Report of the Present Conditions of the People.

## ARE LIKE "KILKENNY CATS"

The People May Destroy Each Other if There Be Not a Change of Some Kind.

For the Constitution.

Me and Brown have spent a week trying to light into a swim of prosperity, to decide at last that it cannot be found and that a regular "Kilkenny cat" affair is liable to occur with the people.

Well, we set our heads to find out the conditions in the country. The conditions of the people, we are about as correct in our conclusions as the best of commercial men would be upon a report of the markets or the financial standing of corporate companies or banks, and what we say should be taken as correct and arrangements made accordingly, will be right.

Of course we went to the towns first as the place of opportunity. Prosperity is not there, respectability has made a recluse of itself, while popularity is to be had at such a sacrifice of dignity and sincerity that the sum of creation has captured the field and the best people retire in disgust.

As we principally felt in need of prosperity, prosperity was the thing looked for. It is not to be found. The grandest industries are wrestling to keep buckle and tongue together and can hardly survive. Thousands are loafing upon the streets and a general feeling of despondency and desperation has settled everywhere.

Crook is against crook.

Interest is against interest.

Labor is against labor.

"Ism" is against "ism."

Politics are rotten.

While the confederates have instituted rivalries for the mutual ruin of each other and they complain of hard times just like common folks—a thing never known before.

The fight that is on in the towns of the country, of element against element, is full apparent. They call themselves "the grand house," and they are "solid." Strangers can see the unnatural rivalry, and we deplore it.

It is not a fight of honest competition—it is a fight to crush.

I have always been an advocate of "division" in politics and in trade, but it was for healthy division, not a wicked desire to crush.

If the spirit of wicked retaliation is not rampant in the towns at this time, then we are no judges in the matter. There never was a thought there of returning good for evil. There is a spirit that must and should be met with all. They are crazy in the desire to crush each other and they are sure to succeed unless they put on brakes and call a halt in their wickedness.

When we had failed to find the swim of prosperity we went on the look for respectability. Respectability has hid away. It is entirely too lonely and tame for our present purposes. We concluded that the genuine article of respectability was undesirable in these times. There is an adulated article—a so-called respectability—that is not hard to find and we decided, "If it suits us pretty well, something 'cloud' of ostentation and display, that is what we want. But while we accept this as best suited to our present needs, we will not stop to turn out the degeneracy of the times. It is so plain to see that this "loud" respectability represents a scoundrel, was born aside, never to be risen, save that the conditions have sent the genuine article to the lonely seclusion of modest retirement, where he remains well hidden until we get back to the conditions under which this great country flourished and was built.

It was so refreshing to get among a number of this genuine article of respectability that we will be excused for discoursing upon them just for a moment, by way of diversion.

We found men who had retired to this modest seclusion years ago, that had reached the dignity of statements in their time. Some had been princely in their en-

vironments and in all their instincts. Some had once been grand in a business way—some were gay and they carried the stamp of respectability upon their faces. The methods of the time forced them men to seduction and you scarcely find one of them that is still a modest gentleman—the highest types of respectability and the most glorious specimens of the human frame, could not afford to get down into the slums of latter-day methods and retired with a dignity becoming such men to watch and denote the action of the world. This is the secret of a great country. I cannot pass from this without a mention of the gloomy moment when we are faced with such a prospect and have been companions in confusion. God bless them—they may yet leave and save the whole.

We never failed to look up and into the channels of popularity. We have never been fools enough to dream of ever possessing popularity, although first getting popularity, and so we returned to the country, leaving the towns behind with a high degree of disgust and disappointment in home affairs, but we must to make the story, and an easy way to state the conditions of Georgia by relating the everyday life of the country.

Everybody is guessing.

The country is torn to pieces.

The third party is defined.

Tom Watson is.

I leave a blank after Tom Watson that

you may fill in the words that suits you best.

The truth is that we are in a state of confusion confounded in the county of DeKalb, and I think the same will apply to all of Georgia—at least politically.

The country is torn to pieces. Confusion is the silver element and the gold. And it is not a healthy political disagreement. The spirit of the confederates is strong. Confusions are already being formed and there will be a bitterness never seen before. Some of the third party folks will go to the confederates, some will go to the silver democrats, while some have already announced themselves as "socialists." While it is plain you be a fool if you are not a "silver" in the land. In some of the districts you can hardly pass a man but what he is thinking and blinking. It is very bad. The A. P. A.'s, and others say that Tom Watson will light right in their ranks, but whether he does or not, we will see, as we did when the alliance was broken up.

"You may break, you may shatter the vase,

But the great of the roses will cling to it still."

To sum up the whole matter of a full week's observations, we find that the same spirit of retaliation prevails everywhere. Interest is against interest—not in the way of legitimate competition or in the legitimate way—but in the way of the old confederates and the new confederates, and we are allowed to allow each other, but the spirit is to "crush."

Some of the oldest and best citizens of our country have rallied around the confederates and divided out among surrounding counties than to see their opposition succeed. The feeling is bitter and no telling where it will end.

It is no pleasure for me to write a gloomy letter. I would much prefer to tell of bright prospects. The people are not bright. True, the country people have good prospects for crops, but there is no money and times are hard. Not only are the negroes and the financially poor outlook for the future, almost every line is gloomy. I wish the cause of such conditions could be placed and a remedy found.

With regard to reading line that has appeared in The Constitution on the subject of pensioning the old confederates. It is much enthused on this subject and has named the following relative to these old soldiers:

They are mighty old and feeble and their step is growing slow,  
They have not heard a drum tap now, or  
hear a bugle blown.

But the times have been when they were strong with hearts all full of glee—  
It was during the war when they marched along with Lee.

No matter what the weather,

The soldiers stood together,

And were just as gay and happy as could be;

They were often mighty tired,

Their heart was tried.

To carry out the plans of General Lee.

Since age has come upon them and caught

them weak and poor,

Some of them find it hard to keep the

officer off from their foot."

But, you never hear them grumble, nor

they'll never bend a knee,

For they're marching in Dixie, while

In rags—they kept the fashions—

No matter what the rations,

And were fully sure that Dixie would be free.

When a glorious one would come

For the confederates to meet together.

That marched in this army under Lee.

But, alas! and alas! will we ever truly say

that the "Southland" has forgotten those

men who marched in gray?

Or the woman with her children—a lonely

refugee?

That suffered just as much, as the men

who marched in gray,

No, we should contention.

Keep them from a pension,

Let every heart at once on this agree,

For they're marching in Dixie,

It's Dixie, where we're serving.

For all the south was marching under Lee.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

In Honor of Betsy Ross.

From The Philadelphia North American:

According to him, when it

for his execution. According to him, when it



# THE CAPTURE AT RAMAPO PASS

BY EVERETT T. TOMLINSON

In the summer of 1781 the forces of Washington lay for six weeks at Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson. Every day Sir Henry Clinton, who was in command of the British in New York, had been expecting an attack, and we now know Washington had been preparing to move against the city, but the failure of Count de Grasse, who was holding the French fleet at the West Indies, to co-operate with the troops on land, had compelled him to abandon the project, and he had decided to move rapidly to the south and attack Cornwallis, who was then in Virginia.

But he was very desirous that Clinton should not suspect his plan, for he might prevent the march or send re-enforcements to Cornwallis, and either action would hinder, if it did not defeat, his project. So the American commander bent all his energies to deceive the British, and make them think that New York was still the place to be attacked. Indeed, we know that even after the march was begun, the French troops, who went by the way of Perth Amboy, there stopped to build evens and boats, and gave out that they were about to attack the posts on Staten Island and then move against the city. There were other means that Washington used, however, to produce the same impression even before his army left Dobbs Ferry, and it is with one of these that this story has to do.

"I want to see Dominie Montagnie!" said an orderly to a company of men who were seated near a tent in the camp at Dobbs Ferry.

"There he is over there," replied one of the soldiers, pointing to a young man not far away.

"That Dominie Montagnie!" said the orderly. "Why, he's only a boy."

"Boy or not, he's one of the stanchest whigs in all this region. There isn't a better man in all the continental army," replied the soldier.

The orderly left, and as he approached the young man shrewdly scanned his face. Evidently he was satisfied with what he saw, for he at once addressed him. "Is this Dominie Montagnie?"

"Yes," replied the young preacher, returning the look to the officer.

"Well, General Washington wants to see you at once."

"Wants to see me? What for?"

"I don't know. Come with me and you will soon know."

Young Montagnie asked no further questions, but arose and accompanied his guide to the quarters of the commander. He never had spoken to him before, but he abashed fully in the feeling of respect which all the army had for their leader, and he was somewhat abashed when the general arose to receive him, and could scarcely reply to the kind words he spoke when he was presented.

"Yes, I have known of you," said Washington, "and from all I can hear I am certain I can rely upon you. Is this true?" "I try to do my best, general," said Montagnie modestly.

"That's right. Now, I have a very important commission for you," and the general paused a moment to note the effect of his words, but the young man only bowed, and he continued: "I want to send some dispatches by you to Morristown. You will cross the river at King's ferry, go up by Haverstraw and through Ramapo pass."

Montagnie looked up quickly at the words. "Ramapo pass." Yes, he knew the place, and too well. It was a narrow defile among the hills in New Jersey, and already had been the scene of some of the most exciting events in the revolution. And now the cowboys and skinners held it, and if he should once fall into their hands, he knew what would occur.

"But, general," he ventured to stammer, "Ramapo pass is one of the headquarters of the tories, and I shall surely be taken if I try to go that way. Why may I not go by the upper road? I am familiar with every foot of the country."

"Young man," said Washington, stamping his foot in real or pretended anger, "your duty is not to talk, but to obey."

The young preacher saw that all remonstrance would be in vain, and although he could not understand why he should not be left to select his own route, especially since he was to go through a country he knew thoroughly, he only bowed his head, and promised to do his best. "When am I to go?" he inquired.

"Now, just as soon as you can get ready."

Just at dusk, dressed in citizen's clothing, and with the dispatches sewed inside the lining of his sleeve, young Montagnie was carried across the river and started on his journey. Even a horse was denied him, but the hardy young continental cared little for that, and all night long he kept steadily on his way.

It was about a half hour before sunrise when he came near to Ramapo pass. "My time has come," he said to himself. "If I can once get safely through this place I have no fear of the rest of the way." But he was more excited than he knew, and he was breathing rapidly as he entered the pass. He grasped his heavy walking stick more tightly, and glanced about him. The passage between the hills was becoming very narrow. Beside the roadway there was only a narrow little strip of land, and the swift-flowing stream that ran noisily on its way. The steep hillsides rose abrupt and rocky. The damp, cool air of the early morning, the noise of the stream, the threatening cliffs and bowlders, which might conceal some of his enemies, all increased the nervous dread of the messenger, and he quick-

ened his steps. Once through, his greatest danger would be passed.

"This will never do," thought Montagnie. "If anyone is watching me, I shall arouse his suspicions if I run," and he began to walk leisurely, although his fear increased each moment. Up to this time he had seen no one and had met no interruption on his journey. Perhaps his fear was unreasonable, but he had thought so much and so long of this place, and was so familiar with the stories of the deeds of the murdering cowboys there, that ev-

The moment was a critical one. Would it never come to an end?

"Hold, stranger," called one of the men. "You travel early."

The messenger stopped, for there was nothing else to be done, and waited to approach. They soon gathered about him, and he knew his only hope lay in his being calm.

"Yes," he replied, "and neither are you late in your start."

"Where might you be bound?" said Smith, ignoring his words.

"O, up the road here among the hills."

Smith laughed derisively, as he replied: "That won't do. Up the road may lead to Morristown, or it may be New York. You'll have to give an account of yourself."

The young preacher glanced quickly about him. Should he try to fight? Six men, armed and mounted, were before him, and they would think no more of shooting him than they would a squirrel by the roadside. But the leader had not failed to note his hesitation, and he turned to his men and said: "Search him, boys. If he's straight I'll do no harm; and if he isn't, it's the thing to do."

In a moment Montagnie had forgotten

for his execution. Accordingly, when in a few hours he was bidden to follow them out of the hut, he glanced on every side for the rope he thought to see dangling from some tree. As he walked on his thoughts were somewhat bitter against Washington. Why had he insisted upon his coming through Ramapo pass? If he had been left to his own devices he would have taken the upper road, and never would have fallen into the power of these desperadoes.

"Can you ride?" said one of the men, abruptly.

"Yes," replied the preacher. Were they about to mount him on a horse and then start the horse off after the noose had been adjusted? He had heard of that plan having been used.

But he had no time for meditation, for they came to a place where three horses were waiting. Almost before he knew what had occurred, the prisoner found himself mounted and riding rapidly along the road, with one guard on either side.

What could it mean? He saw no rope, and not a word was spoken. On and on they went and gradually it dawned upon the young man's mind what the destination was to be. Nor was he mistaken, for he soon was carried across the river and placed in the old Sugar House prison in New York, one of the famous provost prisons of that day.

"You're a great one," said the guard to Montagnie the next day. "Those letters you had were all about Washington's plan to attack New York. But Clinton can take a hint, and everybody in the city is getting ready to receive the rebels." Then he took from his pocket a copy of Rivington's Gazette, which contained a long account of his capture, the nature of the dispatches he had carried and the use Sir Henry was making of the information he had gained.

Suddenly, as the guard finished his reading, Montagnie laughed aloud. "What are you laughing at?" said the angry guard as he left. "I don't see anything funny in that."

But the prisoner did, and all his bitterness towards Washington had vanished in a moment. Now he understood it all. Washington had intended all the time to have him taken prisoner with those dispatches on his person, and thus to hold the British in New York while he started for Virginia.

How well he held them we know from the fact that when Sir Henry next heard of him he was already beyond the Delaware, too far away to be pursued, and it was too late to send word or aid to Cornwallis.

As for Parson Montagnie, he was not long kept a prisoner, for the war was soon ended, but for years it was his delight to tell the story of his capture. "I had read about the Greeks holding the pass of Thermopylae," he would say, "and keeping out the enemy, but I kept the enemy in by failing to hold the pass at Ramapo."

## The River Jub.

The River Jub is an important river which has only just found a place on our maps, although it has flowed on from prehistoric ages. It forms part of the boundary between the British and Italian spheres in east Africa. In the middle of June Major MacDonald left England to take charge of an expedition sent out by the British government for the exploration of the River Jub. This officer was the leading administrator of the original railway survey from Mombasa to Lake Victoria.

## SOME QUEER RELICS.

Egypt's pyramid builders were cannibals, according to Mr. Flinders Petrie's assertion. He has found bones, picked clean and separately wrapped up in many tombs.

The cook working for a farmer who lives near Portland, Ore., found a dollar's worth of gold in the gizzard of a goose the other day. Perhaps this goose was of the same breed as the one that laid the golden egg.

Mr. Adams, a Norfolk Island descendant of the mutineers of the Bounty, is studying medicine in London. He has written a complete history of the Pitcairn Island community, and of the transference to Norfolk Island.

M. Berthelot, the chemist who was foreign minister in M. Bourgois's government, reports to the Academie de Sciences that the copper objects found at Negadah and Abydos, in Egypt, by M. de Morgan are of pure copper and not of bronze.

The story that a Texas farmer found \$4,000 buried beneath the ground at a spot to which he was directed by the apparition of a woman "with a ghastly wound in her side," was evidently intended as a ghost story, but it sounds like a fairy tale.

"Jeanie Deans's" gravestone in Irongray churchyard is being chipped away by relic-hunters. The name of the girl whose story Sir Walter Scott used in the "Heart of Midlothian," and whose appeal to the Duke of Argyll procured her sister's pardon, was Helen Walker.

The citizens of Dijon, France, recently voted a sum of money for putting a railing round a tree standing within the city limits. The tree bears a label which informs the sightseer that it is the oldest poplar in France. The town council has a record tracing the history of the tree since the year 722 A. D. It is 122 feet in height, and forty-five feet in circumference at the base.

A medallion of the kind circulated in 1837, on the eve of the coronation of Queen Victoria, was found a few days ago by Mrs. Chessire G. Rawlings in the yard at the rear of her home, in Brooklyn, while she was turning over the soil in an old flower bed. The medallion was taken to a jeweler who cleaned it and pronounced it of fine silver. It is well preserved, the features of the young queen showing distinctly.

The Dayton Journal says that Fort Ancient, which is picturesquely situated on the high bluffs overlooking the valley of the Little Miami river, near Lebanon, Warren county, O., is believed to be the largest, best preserved and most interesting work of the Mound Builders. It has been visited and studied by the leading archaeologists of Europe and America, and models of it are now on exhibition in the museums of London, Paris and Berlin. The fort, which covers about one hundred acres, and one hundred and eighty-seven acres outside of the walls, is now the property of the state, part having been purchased in 1890, and the remainder in 1896.



He Suddenly Whirled His Stick and Struck Out a Heavy Blow.

ery sense was alert. Several times he thought he saw faces peering out from behind the bowlders, but he had not stopped, and now he was almost through the pass. Yes, he could see where the valley became wide before him, and soon he would be out from under these terrible cliffs with their long shadows and dark hiding places. He began to breathe more freely now, and again quickened his pace.

"Hark! What was that? He stopped and listened, and in a moment he knew he had not been deceived. He could hear the sound of approaching horsemen, and they were coming rapidly down the road before him.

He glanced behind him for a hiding place, and already had started to climb the cliffs, when he caught sight of the approaching men and realized that he could not gain a place of concealment before they would be near enough to see him. Perhaps they had already discovered him. There was nothing left but to resume his place in the road, walk on as though he neither feared nor suspected anything, and keep on as bold a face as possible. But if his face was bold, it was the only bold thing about him, for his heart sank when he saw the six men enter the pass, and bring their horses to a walk as they noticed the stranger.

He could see their faces now, and his alarm increased when he recognized the leader as Richard Smith. He had been at Goshen when his father, Claudius Smith, along with Gordon and De la Mar, had been hung. Montagnie knew what a desperado Claudius Smith had been, and what a terror his gang of cowboys had been in Orange county and along the borders of New Jersey. Many rewards had been offered for his arrest, and about a year and a half before this time he had been captured at Oyster bay and taken to Goshen, where he was chained to the floor of the jail, and a strong guard placed over him. All his efforts to escape had been in vain, and with his two companions he had been hung, as Montagnie himself knew, for he had been in Goshen on that very day. But Smith's son Richard had been avenging the death of his father, and the poor whigs in that region had been suffering more at his hands than they had from his father. These were the thoughts that were passing rapidly through the mind of the messenger; and there was this desperado, Richard Smith, approaching, and with him five men as desperate as he at his back. What villainous-looking men they were. He grasped his walking stick more firmly and tried to appear calm.

"Good morrow, gentlemen," said Montagnie.

A gruff word was the only reply, but each man was glancing sharply at him. Evidently they were suspicious, but, as they passed on, Montagnie breathed more easily. The danger was almost passed and in a moment he would be beyond their sight.

But he was not to escape so easily. Without turning his head, he was aware that they had stopped and were watching him. His caution. If the papers were found they would perhaps kill him, and if he must die he would sell his life as dearly as possible. He had been so quiet that the two men who approached were taken off their guard when he suddenly whirled his heavy stick and struck one a heavy blow and then turned to the other. With a bound he leaped over the fallen men and started for the cliffs. It was a desperate venture and every moment he expected to hear the sound of their guns. He struggled on, however, unmindful of everything but his own desire to escape.

"Don't shoot! Don't shoot!" he heard Smith call. "He may be worth more alive than dead. Ha! ha! Who would have thought such a peaceable-looking youngster would have given such a snap?" and he laughed again when he saw how angry his companions were. "Take after him; be quick or he'll get away."

Montagnie was struggling desperately to make his way up the hillside. For a moment he thought they had abandoned the pursuit, although he wondered why they did not shoot, but he soon understood it all when he saw two of the men coming toward him. They had known of a path and by taking it had been able to gain the heights above.

To attempt further flight was useless now, and without a word, he followed his captors to the road beneath.

"Take him up to the hut, boys," said Smith and the messenger soon found himself in a rude log house about 200 yards from the road and concealed among the defiles of the hills.

"Now search him," said the leader, and the men immediately began to do his bidding. His three-cornered hat was cut into pieces, but nothing was found in it. Next his coat was taken off and in a moment one of them exclaimed: "Here's something: it's inside the lining," and he cut open the sleeve and cut open the dispatches which he tossed to Smith. The leader quickly opened them, and as he read the others watched him keenly.

"It's a good find, boys, and all right. That's what comes of making a general out of a farmer. Who was the fool that tried to hide this in the lining of a sleeve?" he inquired, turning to Montagnie. "Why it's the very first place we'd look into. And you must have been drunk to think you could get through Ramapo pass with them. You don't look like a lack-wit, but you must have been not to have taken the upper road. But Clinton will be glad to get this. Now, boys, what shall we do with this?

"Hang him," said the one whom the messenger had struck. "It's none too good for him."

"We'll see about that a little later," replied Smith. "We've got to get this letter to Clinton the first thing we do."

Two were left with the prisoner as a guard and the others soon rode away. For three days and nights Montagnie lay in the hut, bound hand and foot. Not for a moment were the cords loosened, and each day his guard told him they were about to take him out and hang him and leave his body on a tree by the roadside as a warning to all whigs. The preacher had fully resigned himself and expected daily the threat would be put into execution.

On the fourth day Smith returned, and after a hurried consultation with the guard, the prisoner's hands were loosened and his aching limbs were rubbed by the guard, but he had no other thought than that he was being prepared

He was a dashing rider, needs; good-humored, in quarrel; fond of gay and sensible education and deportation in relaxation; possessed of a child-like temperament which he should have made him into difficult only one equal joined a company.

Burial Bill to communities the civilized. In the nineteenth century barbarian of disported before harmlessly, of some little profit under the men and women some new sensations from them. Egerton of his arena he was long excited and fined as if he coster. A later dining, the neighbor Warders, met with the giam of state and a mandate came that one night the performance of the corral gate last week's sale on the sawdust of the market and take Kali Dick felt himself soil of all at once for his west. A more prouder. He had detected but with "Hay western faculty succeeded. Besides to be troubled the road thunders."

The empress submitted the discovery to her husband, who at once declared that the method of keeping the accounts should be thoroughly reformed, and such abuses ended. He carried out his threat.

#### She Misunderstood.

Many singers fail to realize the importance of distinct enunciation, and the charm of a beautiful voice is often lost by the listener who is vainly struggling to catch the meaning of the song.

A young woman, who considers herself an admirable ballad singer, one day received a severe shock from the criticism of



EDWARD CARLTON BLOODWORTH. As He Appeared in His First Pair of Pants

an old lady who had formed one of her audience. Among other ballads, the singer had rendered "Rory O'More" in her best style, and had received much applause.

The old lady, who sat in the front seat in the little hall where the entertainment was given, looked at first puzzled and then distressed as the familiar song proceeded; and at the close of the concert she waited to speak to the young woman.

"My dear," she said, in a quavering voice, "I remember when 'Rory O'More' first came out. I have never been a singer myself, but have always been interested in music; and I am sure I never heard the words as you sang them tonight. I am not deaf; my hearing is unusually good; but will you tell me where you get your authority for singing?"

"He poulticed the hock,  
And she salted it down;

for though I cannot remember the original words, I am sure they were not like that."

The young woman's face was crimson as she showed the old lady her copy of the song, and pointed to the words:

"He bold as the hawk,  
And she soft as the down."

#### Unknown Heroes.

The story recently told in *The Companion of Lord Nelson's heroism* in submitting to a surgical operation has brought to us a very interesting letter from Dr. R. S. Dana, of Morrisville, Pa., who was a surgeon in the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania volunteers during the civil war. Doctor Dana adduces several incidents from his own experience to prove that instances of extreme heroism in enduring wounds were almost of everyday occurrence during our great conflict.

The day after the battle of Antietam Dr. Dana and another surgeon were in sole charge of a hospital in a barn on the road from Keedysville and Smoketown, in Maryland, and near the famous long-contested cornfield. A soldier was brought from that field with his knee shattered by a musket ball.

Amputation was necessary and anaesthetics were prepared. "No," exclaimed the soldier, "don't give me any of that! I won't see the thing done. Give me a piece of hardtack to munch." The square of hardtack was given him; his head was propped up so that he could see the operation; and there, nibbling his cracker, he bore the whole amputation without a murmur, and with scarcely a wrinkle of his brows.

Such stoicism in a great general would have become memorable; this private soldier's name is unknown.

At the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, just after Anderson's confederate corps had been forced from their entrenchments and were being closely followed up, a mounted colonel rode up to Dr. Dana. His name the doctor did not ask, because such details were of minor importance then. The colonel's left shoulder had been struck by a piece of shell, which, falling edgewise, had taken from the shoulder blade the flesh over a strip about two and a half inches wide and four inches long, leaving a bridge of skin over the wound.

The colonel was all questions. "I've been hit; is it bad? Do it up as quickly as you can. Is it dangerous? May I go on with my regiment? I would not leave the regiment now for anything unless I must."

Dr. Dana made an examination and reported no immediate danger, but a serious wound that would give trouble in the future, and great inconvenience, to say the least, by the morrow.

"Never mind the morrow," said the colonel. "I don't care anything about that if I can get along today."

Meantime the surgeon was dressing the wound; he made the colonel as comfortable as possible, removing the coat and sleeve from the left arm and shoulder, and carrying them under the arm around to the other side of the coat in front, so as to

keep the coat on the well side. The surgeon assisted him to mount; and with his left arm and shoulder in his shirt sleeve only, he spurred on to the fray.

"I have neither seen nor heard of him since," writes Dr. Dana; "there were many others like him."

One such, exactly like him, but happily not unknown, was General Charles Russell Lowell, nephew of the poet. Mortally wounded at Winchester, he was helped upon his horse, led another charge, was hit again, and died the next day. He was one of the poet's three nephews. All of them were killed in the war, and it was of them that Lowell wrote in "*The Biglow Papers*:

"Why, haint I held 'em on my knee?

" Didn't I love to see 'em growin',  
Three like lads es wal could be,  
Hahnsome an' brave, an' not tu know-in'?"

#### She Could Wait.

It is often very difficult for new-comers in a community, especially if the community is a small one, to understand the local ideas of social requirements, for etiquette—a ticklish thing at best—is often greatly modified by local usage.

A Mrs. Cathcart, who had gone from a large city to live in a small village on Long Island, was a woman of strong social instincts, and soon after she was comfortably settled, she set about getting acquainted with her neighbors.

She soon learned that she would make small progress if she waited for the neighbors to call first, as she naturally would have done in the city; so with some misgivings she ventured to call at the house next door, where lived a pleasant, friendly woman, who welcomed her cordially, and promptly made her feel thoroughly at home.

After a suitable time, Mrs. Cathcart rose to go, and said: "Now, Mrs. Johnson, I hope, since we have become acquainted, that you will come over and see me."

"Well, my dear," said Mrs. Johnson, "I ain't no hand to gad. You see, I have so much to do at home. 'T I don't get no time. I hain't ben out but once all winter, 'n' that was when Aunt Sally Bashford was buried. Of course, I make it a point always to go to the funeral when any o' my friends die, but I don't get out no other time."

"In that case," said Mrs. Cathcart, "I hope you won't be in any hurry about returning this call."

#### Not a Good Shot.

*Forest and Stream* contains an account full of sly humor, of a father and son and their experience with an American rifle of the best and newest make. Target-shooters nowadays have, perhaps, little faith in the marksmanship of the old frontiersman, and the elder gentleman in question did much, during his visit to his son, to confirm the impression of his own inadequacy.

"Well, well!" he said, examining the target rifle at the first opportunity. "What improvements they have made since I was a boy. Dear me! our rifles were very crude affairs in those days!"

He continued in this strain all the way to the woods, and his son began to feel very sorry for him. It seemed a shame to be enjoying such modern improvements. He tried to be encouraging.

"Yes," he said, "the finish of our rifles may be finer, but I suppose the old muzzle-loaders would shoot just as straight."

"I don't know! I don't know!" replied his father, sadly.

"Well, you didn't miss often with them?"

"No, not often. But we didn't dare to miss. Powder was too scarce."

"Lead, too, I suppose?"

"Well, not so scarce as powder, for we could use it over again. When we had powder enough to shoot at a mark, which was seldom, we would always put the mark on a tree, and then chop the bullet out. I guess you youngsters shoot much better than we did, for you have plenty of ammunition to waste in target shooting. And then you have such fine sights; I shouldn't even know how to use them."

"Oh, yes you would! Here, I'll take this target on a tree, and we'll try a few shots."

"No! no! you do the shooting. I can't shoot. Why, boy, I haven't fired a rifle since the war. And I never was anything of a shot. Brother Zeke and Abe could beat me any time, and neither of them could shoot like father."

But when the target had been set up, and the son had hit the bull's-eye, the father consented to "try those sights, just to see how they would work." He had construed his son's persuasion as a challenge, and he would not refuse it, even in the face of certain defeat.

He took the rifle, threw his arm well out, and raised the piece, but complained that he could not see. The younger man grew a little nervous.

"Be careful, father," said he, "that's a set trigger."

"Boy," was the stern reply, "I never used any other kind."

A suspicion began to creep over the son that he might have been unnecessarily solicitous.

"Crack!" The old gentleman had shot into a crack three inches below the bull's-eye. At his second trial, he did the same.

"That's funny," said he. "My sight was touching the mark."

He had been holding the aperture as if it were a pin-hole, and it was explained to him that the bull's-eye should be centered in that little hole. From that moment he hit the center and kept on hitting it. His work was amazing, but he kept apologizing for it, and his humility was perfectly sincere.

No, he never was counted a good shot—Zeke could beat him—so could Abe—his father was better than any of them—and Uncle George was a real marksman.

"But my! what improvements you have made."

#### Papa's Watch Goes Tick.

One of the brightest and sweetest little boys in Atlanta is Edward Carlton Bloodworth, the seventeen-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Bloodworth. He is the picture of loveliness and childish innocence as he stands with his "first pants" on listening to the "ticking" of his papa's watch. He is a beautiful child with lovely brown eyes and long golden curly hair.

ing. The slight  
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# YOUNG FOLKS CORRESPONDENCE

Laura Bell, Aiken, Ala.—Dear Junior: As we are writing on subjects now, I will take for mine "Affection." A mother's affection. Alas! how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless are we in youth of all her anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead—when the cares and the coldness of the world come withering to our hearts—when we know how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few love us for ourselves, how few will befriend us in all our misfortunes—then it is that we think of the mother that we have lost.

Vivian Martin, Youngs, S. C.—Dear Junior: I am just eight years old. I go to school at Wallace Lodge, not a mile from home. Miss Emma Dial is my teacher. I love her very much. My chief pet is the prettiest little black Newfoundland dog that brother Edgar gave me. Her name is Trilby, and oh! such romps she and I have together. My papa takes The Constitution, and I dearly love to read the children's letters.

J. Cash, Landstreet, Tenn.—Dear Junior: One day in the merry month of June when I was entertaining a jolly crowd of youngsters, some one suggested that we take a pleasure trip to the mountains. So we all agreed to do so, and in a few days we started, six of us, in two hacks, for the mountains, which are about twenty miles distant. When dinner time came we were at the foot of the mountain. We stopped in the shade of a large tree, where a spring was gushing from between two rocks, and from our well-filled baskets we took refreshments. In the evening we reached our destination, which was the summit of the mountain. There we rammed the remainder of the day, gathering wild flowers and looking over the country with a telescope. When the golden sun was setting beneath the far-off hills we stretched our tent in the twilight. After enjoying ourselves exceedingly well through the day, we retired and were sleeping soundly when at 2 o'clock in the night we were awakened by distant thunder in the far-off west; keener and keener the lightning flashed, louder and louder the thunder crashed, till the storm of wind and rain was upon us. Oh, my! the tent was blown from over us, and we were left in the drenching rain. We felt our way to the hacks, and set there till the dawn of a new day, some declaring they would go home as soon as morning dawned. So the next morning it was left to a vote whether we should go home or not. The majority were in favor of going home, and to home we did go. Correspondence solicited.

Donnie Smith, Quincy, Fla.—Dear Junior: I live in the county of Gadsden, the great tobacco belt of the state. We have an abundance of nice fruit; the crop of peaches are just beginning to ripen, the trees were so overloaded papa had to gather a good deal. My sister and I have a flock of goats and two pet calves. We have lots of fun with our little pet kids. My big buddy carried me fishing down on Withlacoochee creek not long ago to "carry the bait" for him, so he said, but I carried a pole and line and fished too when I had a chance to put the bait down; and, cousins, what do you think? I caught four very large perch, while big buddy caught nothing but a little "crayfish." I told him I would have caught more if he had not yelled out as I caught the last: "You are having all the luck and me none." I would like to exchange some songs, viz: "Willie on the Sea," "All Smiles," for "Anna Lee," The Girl I Left Behind."

Leola Snow, Monroe, Ga.—Dear Junior: Away back in the cold season—it is hard to believe there ever was such a time—Mr. Laurence suggested that we describe the scenery about our homes, but the scenery here is not especially interesting, so I will not "write it up." What has become of Mr. Laurence, Blinker and the rest of them? Come again and give us something else to discuss. But not just yet, please. Wait till cool weather. I was so much interested in Aunt Susie's letters about the old-time way of doing things. I always love to hear about them. Monroe is a progressive little town, but our churches are not what is called "stylish," we have no choir, and you should hear the singing. There are a number of excellent singers, they lead and every one else follows, and the music is grand. If you ever have the opportunity I would like so much for you to come down to Monroe. Aunt Susie. Please place my name on the membership roll of the Grady Hospital Club, and find inclosed 10 cents as my first fee. Will "the Trash Basket Contributor" please write to me? I liked your letter very much.

Ida George, Stockton, Ca.—Dear Junior: A long time ago I was a member of the Young Folks' Department of this paper, but should imagine I'm forgotten before now. My age won't admit of my being one of you now, but I hope Aunt Susie will let me come in for a few minutes to tell you of Bryan's visit to this town. He was scheduled to reach this place at 11 a. m. July 3d, but being delayed somewhere above here, he didn't get in till about a quarter to 1 o'clock p. m. By 9 o'clock a. m. the streets were full of people and still they came. It seemed that everybody was anxious to be on time for fear they would miss seeing him. When the news became general that he was belated then everybody grew impatient and most of them began wandering around trying to find something to pass the time away. Finally we heard the whistles over at the depot tooting long and loud to let us know he had come. Then Main street became a scene of pandemonium. Everybody was trying to get a po-

sition where they might see the procession on its way from the depot to the stand near the courthouse. In a few minutes away down Main street, we saw them coming. At first we could only tell that it was an army moving in our direction. Next we could see the glint of the sun's rays on the band instruments and then we heard the music. First there were three men on horseback riding very slowly; then came the band, marching in three ranks or rows, and accompanied by the usual crowd of small darkies that is always attracted by music, especially of a band. Next was the carriage drawn by four white ponies in which was Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Governor Budd and others. Mr. Bryan was smiling and when we looked at him we all at once fell in love with him. Next there eight carriages and a wagonette and a whole army of pedestrians moving in a solid body.

When Mr. Bryan mounted the beautiful stand, hats were raised, handkerchiefs waved and cheer after cheer went up from that vast crowd. Soon he was introduced and as he rose to begin his speech he was again cheered loud and long. Frequently

with the banner of virtue unfurled they will ascend to the topmost round of the ladder of fame. His brow will be crowned with honor. He may never wear the warrior's crimson wreath, the poet's chaplet of bays, or the statesman's laurels, or be the founder of a republic which shall be a distinguished star in the constellation of nations! Even more, his name may never be heard outside the narrow limits of his own neighborhood, yet his mission is none the less a high and noble one.

Homer A. Legg, Morganton, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have long been a silent admirer of the Young Folk's corner, but have never ventured to write a piece. I will take for my subject "Youth and Its Opportunities." Youth and its glorious school opportunities are swiftly passing by and will soon be gone forever, never to be recalled. Then how careful we ought to be in improving every moment in school.

If we go through school and do not improve our time, when we are grown we will look back with sad regret upon the idle hours spent. Our fathers and forefathers, who did not go to school half as much as



MRS. H. Y. WILSON'S CONTEST.

Her Sunday School Taken to Ponce de Leon Springs, Where a Water-melon Contest Was Held.

throughout his speech he was cheered lustily. The great crowd was respectful and orderly and it is wonderful to think how this man is loved and honored by the masses of the people.

When he had finished speaking there was another cheer and a general rush to try to get to shake the hand of Mr. Bryan. He was finally assisted into the carriage, but the crowd was so enthusiastic that it caught the hack and held it for several minutes. An immense number of people followed him to the depot and he was obliged to shake hands with folks till the last minute. Just as he was about to enter the car he was called to shake hands with a very old man, who, with tears coursing down his cheeks, said: "Goodby, Mr. Bryan, and God bless you." How that did work upon the crowd—Then he was borne away from us and left not one, I dare say, in the town or crowd who does not wish to see him again.

Charley A. Barber, Lebanon, Miss.—Dear Junior: I will take for my subject "Education." Cousins, what is more important than education? It ennobles and enriches the mind to a degree that is wonderful to the ignorant and superstitious. We should take advantage of every opportunity. Our time is precious. We should study while we are young, so that when we become older we can be a blessing to our homes and our country. What is more enjoyable than to be in company with a well educated young man or woman, who can converse freely upon any subject? In striving for an education I think we should remember the old adage, "Where there is a will, there is a way," and I think we would succeed. Cheer up, boys, and do not let the girls get ahead of us. If they do think they are a little the smartest. With best wishes to Aunt Susie and the cousins. I send 1 cent for the Grady hospital. Correspondents solicited.

Dora Haynes, Sugar Valley, Ga.—Dear Junior: As I have never seen a letter in the children's column from this part of the country, I thought I would write one. I am a little girl eight years old. I like to read the children's letters very much. I live three miles from the pretty little town of Sugar Valley and two miles from the Ryals High school. As I am too small to write on subjects, I will close. Best wishes to Aunt Susie and the cousins. I send 1 cent for the Grady hospital.

I enclose 5 cents for Grady hospital. Correspondents solicited.

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Father, they never knew. The streets of the city, newspaper selling, shining boots, running errands, always hungry, always moving—that had been their world and life. Always they had stuck together, till Artie for some offense, had been sent to jail. There he had learned nothing good; from there he had rejoined his little brother, waiting for him at the gates, and straight from there he had gone to Miss Leefie's house to rob. He had been told of his loneliness by some older comrades in prison.

The year passed on, a strangely new one to Miss Leefie—to the boy also. One thing became certain—he was very far from "right," as the world means it. Fifteen years old, he was no more mentally developed than when he was seven—the year, he said, his mother died. The doctor told Miss Leefie, and recommended an asylum. The boatswain abused the doctor for a monster. The neighbors, when they came to know Eddie, shook their heads, but wisely refrained from advising the stalwart old maid. He never tried to run away; he seemed to think Artie, of whom he constantly spoke, would come back to him. Miss Leefie could have told him where his big brother was, but she never did. A paragraph in the city paper had informed her Artie was again in gaol. So Eddie pattered vacuously about the house, faithfully doing what he was told, and, by reason of the flood of love in his own heart, revealing the store of undeveloped affection in that of the boatswain.

It is to be supposed that Miss Leefie had loved her father and her brother. Further than that, into her queer, lonely life no attachment had intruded to disturb her rather selfish existence. The presence of Eddie to her house made a noticeable change in her—very noticeable to her neighbors after one night in the summer of that new year. The boy had been quietly dream-

ing by himself all the evening, until his usual bedtime came. Then he rose up and hung his arms round the boatswain's neck and kissed her.

"Good night, mother," he said.

"Good night, sunny boy," said the old maid, and sat for an hour afterwards, dazed, herself, at the warm spontaneity of the kiss and her reply. She slipped to the side of his bed before retiring herself and furtively kissed him. The boy smiled in his sleep and muttered:

"Brother Artie!"

For the first time in all her life the boatswain was jealous. Yet always after that, when she went abroad with the hand of the half-witted boy in hers, she wore an air of proud possession of a new and good thing which amused the neighbors—when the boatswain's broad back was turned.

Her devotion to the boy grew with the year, until, when it, in turn, waxed old, and another new year was on the eve of birth, she declined to leave her house for the usual midnight service of her chapel, "because Eddie was ailing." She had not missed seeing the new year in with peal of bell and roll of organ for ten years.

At midnight Eddie was sleeping, but lightly. The boatswain watched beside him. There was only the little watch light burning in the whole lonely house. From the outside one would have said the place was deserted. It was very still and quiet; the shouts of a few noisy boys in the village sounded far and faintly. There came an almost inaudible noise downstairs, a clumsy fumbling and pulling at a window. Miss Leefie rose to her feet and listened. There followed a distant crash of broken glass and Miss Leefie stealthily opened the door. The boy in the bed awoke and spoke to her, but she did not heed him. In one hand she carried her little dark lantern, in the other her pistol. The boy had risen in his nightshirt and came out, but she whispered to him to go back. In her stocking feet she soundlessly descended the stairs, and never noticed that the frightened child followed her. In the hall she stopped. Somebody was there; she heard a quick breathing. She flashed her light in that direction, and as she did so Eddie ran past her with a quick cry:

"Artie! Brother Artie!"

It was too late. A moment after she had turned the light upon the burglar the boatswain fired upon him without recognizing him, fiercely seeing only a thieving invader of her peace. Therefore, she fired with sailor-like promptitude, unheeding the white figure which shot past her and sprang to the burglar's neck. The crack of the revolver and the boy's delighted shout of welcome mingled with each other. Then there was a scream of pain. Eddie sank to the floor, and the burglar, with furious eyes, leaned at the boatswain.

"You have killed my brother!" he screamed.

Miss Leefie stood perfectly still. The light fell from her hands, and the pistol. In the dark she felt the unhappy lad's fingers clutch at her throat, and she did not resist. But a groan from the wounded boy released her. Artie left her at once and felt his way to his little brother. The boatswain heard him calling through the darkness:

"Eddie! Eddie! Where are you? It's brother Artie!"

She slowly regained her senses and fetched a light. Eddie was lying on the floor and his brother knelt beside him. He was holding the boy's hand and crying over him, and did not now look like a burglar. Timidly and with bitter weeping Miss Leefie joined them and kneeled down.

"Eddie," she cried, "I didn't know you were downstairs at all. Oh, my child, are you badly hurt?"

He looked up and tried to smile. He was lying in a puddle of blood. His face turned from hers to his brother's.

"Don't go away again, Artie," he whispered. "Stay here. She's awful good!"

The big boy looked at her wonderingly.

"I've looked for you, Eddie, everywhere. Were you with her all the time?"

"Yes—with her—she's like mother. Don't go away, Artie—promise. Kiss him, Miss Leefie, same's you—kissed me. Then he'll stay."

His voice was very faint, his eyes were dimming. He whispered anxiously: "Promise, Artie. Kiss him—Miss Leefie!" Across the boy's dying form the burglar and the boatswain kissed. With a smile and a sigh of relief the boy felt hungrily for their hands, and slipped away from the world where he had never been "just right."

Down in the village there was a sudden peal of bells, and in Miss Leefie's chapel the organ's notes proclaimed the passing of the old year. Miss Leefie closed Eddie's eyes and placed her great hand timidly in the burglar's. For the boatswain and the burglar alike there dawned a better day.

## Delusive Figures.

Figures won't lie of themselves, but they can be made to do it; and what looks like sound reasoning may be nothing but delusion.

An old man went into an insurance office, says Cassell's Saturday Journal, and wanted to take out a policy on his life.

He was greeted courteously, but the first question he was asked was enough to spoil his chances.

"How old are you?"

"Ninety-four," was the astonishing reply.

"Why, my good man," said the manager with a laugh, "we cannot insure any one of your age."

"Suppose I had been fifty?" asked the applicant.

"Why, of course, in that case—"

"Well, sir," returned the old man triumphantly, "I have been reading the table of vital statistics issued by your office, and I find that twice as many people die at the age of fifty as at the age of ninety. So, sir, you must admit that I am a good risk."

But, strange as it may seem, the manager would not admit anything of the kind.





**Handkerchiefs.**  
100 dozen fine Swiss Handkerchiefs, which were formerly 15c and 20c; clearing sale price, 9c.  
75 dozen Gents' Colored Border Silk Handkerchiefs; were 35c, now 10c each.

### Ladies' and Misses' Mull Hats

Prices to Close Out Quickly.

\$2.00 Misses' Mull Hats, in pink, blue and white, for \$1.25.  
\$3.50 Ladies' Mull Hats, in white, blue and pink, for \$2.00.

**N OUR  
Notion Department**  
Special Cut Prices  
for this GREAT  
CLEARING SALE,

Wire Hairpins, 2 pairs per 1c.  
Best quality Prong Hair Curlers only 3c each.  
Safety Pins, all sizes, nickel plated, 3c doz.  
Best quality American Pins only 1c paper.  
Fine Lisle Thread Elastic only 5c yard.  
One of our Greatest Bargains—Black Pins only 2c box.  
Kid's Rock Braids, 5c bunch.  
All sizes Hooks and Eyes, 1c card.  
Think of It!—Patent Hooks and Eyes, with bump, 2 doz. on a card, at 2c card.  
Last, but not least—Spool Cotton at 2c spool.

### Fancy Work Department.

Our 50c and 60c Drapery Silks at 35c.  
50c Stamped and Twilled Table Covers at 20c each.  
50c Pillow Covers at 18c each.  
100 15c Stamped Splashers reduced to 8c.

### FANS

A large lot of Sample Fans. Original price 25c to \$1.00; marked for this sale at 10, 25 and 35c each.

**Gents' Furnishing and Underwear Department.**  
Great markdown for this sale.  
Gents' Fine Suspenders 6c pair.

Open front Shirts with colored bosoms, worth 75c; sale price 43c.  
Ladies' Swiss Lisle Vests only 8c each.

Ladies' Drop Stitch, Silk Finish Hose, seamless, only 8c pair.

Summer dresses for children for only \$1.25 each; sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14. Blouse waist and skirt; nicely trimmed.

**Sacrificing Prices to Close Out All the Spring and Summer Goods.**

# M. RICH & BRO.'S

## Big Summer Clearing Sale!

Everybody Should Take Advantage of This Great Sale.

Commences Monday morning, July 26th, and continues until all the Spring and Summer stocks are closed out. We have gone through our 27 extensive Departments---picked out all the Seasonable Goods and cut the price in two. EVERY ITEM in this Big Summer Clearing Sale will demonstrate most signally our power in value-giving. Look where you will, you cannot find the same quality at such low prices, and always bear in mind---only good merchandise here at any price, and everything just as advertised. THE OBJECT OF THIS GREAT SALE IS TO RAISE READY CASH, WHICH MUST BE DONE QUICKLY.

A grand opportunity to buy a fine, Tailor-Made Suit cheap. We have put on sale 40 Wool Street Suits, made of Melton Brocade, Cheviot and Scotch Mixed Checks, that sold from \$5 to \$14; only one or two of a kind, sizes 32, 34, 36. For this clearance sale only

**\$5.00 Each.**

All our other fine Suits are reduced more than half.

**LADIES'**  
**SHIRT**  
**WAISTS.**

Another big cut on Shirt Waists to close.

All our 75c Waists, for this sale, 30c.

All our \$1.00 Waists, for this sale, 40c.

All our \$1.50 Waists, for this sale, 87c.

All our \$2.50 and \$3.00 Waists, for this sale, \$1.10.

Every Waist shown at this sale is guaranteed to be this season's styles and materials.

**LINEN AND DUCK SUITS.**

All reduced for this big sale.  
\$1.50 Duck Suits for \$1.00.  
\$2.50 Duck Suits for \$1.98.  
\$3.75 White Duck Suits for \$2.25.  
\$4.50 White Duck Suits for \$2.75.  
\$3.75 Canvass Suits for \$2.25.  
\$4.50 Linen Suits for \$2.75.  
\$6.00 Linen Suits for \$4.00.

**All New Goods.**

**LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS.** Special low prices for this sale on all our Linen, Duck and Wool Skirts.

\$1.25 colored Duck Skirts for 75c.  
\$1.75 Pique and Duck Skirts for \$1.25.  
\$2.25 Pique and Duck Skirts for \$1.50.  
\$2.25 Linen and Crash Skirts for \$1.50.  
\$2.50 Wool Check and Brilliantine Skirts for \$1.50.  
\$4 and \$5 all wool Check and Fancy Cheviot Skirts for \$2.25.



20 pieces Solid Color Taffeta Silks, 75c goods, Clearing Price, 50c

The remainder of our Silk Stock reduced to positive cost, including Plain and Fancy Black Silks.

### Colored Dress Goods.

AT 18c—35 pieces two-tone Wool Dress Goods, worth 30c; closing price..... 18c.

AT 34c—50 pieces All Wool and Silk and Wool Dress Goods. This lot consists of All Wool Checks, Silk and Wool Cheviots, Etamines; these goods were 50c and 60c; marked for this sale..... 34c.

AT 49c—To close out what is left of our Wool Dress Goods we have placed on Center Counter all of our 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and up to \$2.00 yard, at ..... 49c.

Wash Goods Dep't.

On Center Counter at Special Sale Prices.

One lot of Piques and Lawns and Figured Goods, were 10c and 12½c; clearing price, 5c yard.

One lot 12½c and 15c Lawns and Percales, light and dark colors; marked for this sale at 7½c yard.

75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 Lace Striped Linens; closing price, 35c yard.

.50c, 75c and \$1.00 48-in. Linen Canvas; closing price, 35c yard.

36-in. Shrunk Linen for Skirts; closing price, 20c yard.

15c, 20c and 25c Cool Lawns; marked to close at 10c.

Embroideries and Laces. One odd lot, consisting of 1,000 yards of Laces and Embroideries, on Center Counter; closing price only..... 1c a Yard

I have completed some more experiments of a novel nature I do not care to talk further about my machine. Regarding the feasibility of actual navigation for passing through the ocean, I am not yet quite so positive in the selection of a place one can pass pearls and pearl shells as easily as oysters and oysters I started to farm three years ago and have succeeded with shells which I obtained in many instances far apart at sea. My pearl shell farm is now 500 acres and my shells are of it the water is shallow. In shallow water shells attain the largest size. I also my pearls to be found in my own waters. The larger oysters will ultimately speak from £40,000 up to almost five times that amount.

Fuel in Liquid Form. From The National Recorder.

Fuel oil is coming into general use among engineers, and there can be little doubt that if road carriages are to be produced on a large scale, the fuel which will be some form of petroleum. At a late meeting of the Northeast Coast Institution in South Seas, Mr. H. E. Hallards read a paper on the use of means of measurement to ascertain the calorific and evaporative values of various oils as fuel for marine purposes. He showed that the calorific value of oil varies greatly with the quality and circumstances under which burned, or of doing from one oil to another, and twice as often as the work of an equal weight of coal. This is accounted for, first, by the fact that the oil does not burn, but loses heat in soot or smoke; second, because there are no fumes to clean with the accompanying loss of heat and fall of steam from the boiler tube, which is maintained third, because the boiler tubes are always clean and free from scale, and the heat from gases passing through them is lost fourth, because the temperature of the escaping gases may be lower than is necessary to burn the oil. The oil is not good for coal firing. There are no bars nor think fire for the oil to force its way through; the oil is forced into the electric furnace consisting of two or three cars, so that contact is always assured at one point at least. Through auxiliary points of fuel which are usually raised when overhead wires have to go up to the top of the frame. The proposed line the current will be taken up by means of a copper rail fastened along the top of the frame, and with an excess of air is required. It occurs, however, no less than fourteen or fifteen feet from the ground. The contact point will slide along the copper rail and again lowers its temperature, then passes on up around the main spiral tube, but as its temperature has become too high to pass over it, the tube still further refrigerated. This circulating process goes on until the new air pump, into the tube, reaches the overhead as well as of the underground system, without any of their shortcomings.

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Biking on the Ceiling. A daring bicyclist who rides head down, suspended from the ceiling, is the latest addition to the world of cycling. This clever wheeler chooses a ceiling fifty feet above the floor for a track and calmly drives his wheel about, current through the track of the line, as usual. This system offers all the benefits of the overhead as well as of the underground system, without any of their shortcomings.

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OUR  
PRICES  
TEMPTING

KEELY CO

OUR  
GOODS  
RELIABLE

THE Great Sale of Wash Goods which we advertised last week has proved a tremendous success, and notwithstanding the bold move we made in such a gigantic purchase at this late season of the year, the results have already demonstrated that when the proper styles of choice goods are offered at the right prices, shrewd customers appreciate the fact and avail themselves of the first pickings. We had a whirlwind of trade the past week, regardless of the inclement weather, and, as we intend to have no let-up, this unparalleled sale will continue to run in full blast during the coming week.

Willow Rocker, \$2.98  
Willow Rockers at \$1.40  
Willow Rockers at \$2.40  
Willow Rockers at \$3.40  
Babber Rockers at \$1.40  
One-Seat Chairs at \$1.40  
catch any of these rockers  
at this sale.

Chairs, sideboards,  
writing tables, bookcases, ladies  
and gentlemen's desks, etc., all  
lounges, parlor furniture, etc.  
In fact, everything  
furniture, are at present marked  
at half price to make room  
for you want something fine  
get one of these handmades.

See our Smyrna Rugs  
at Clearing Sale prices  
de, 30x60-inch, regular  
2.00.  
de, 36x72-inch, regular  
for \$3.00.  
Japanese Rugs, at  
at \$2.00, for \$1.25.

We have  
too many  
Mattings.  
They must  
be closed  
out....

Cotton Warp Matting for  
Cotton Warp Matting for  
Japanese Mattings at \$1.50

Curtains.

Curtains at closing out  
not too large a stock.

Swiss Curtains; closing

Net effects to be closed out

will be marked for this

Points have been reduced for

what were \$5 will go in this sale

of the country, who are studying the needs and progress

of the conference opened

by the Rev. George C. D.

in the Southern country,

an address of welcome from

W. C. Russell, principal of the Hamp-

ton Normal School, was ad-

dress by the colored workers

condition of the colored peo-

ple in the respective districts.

The colored people of the

state, who supervises the

studies in their own homes

the progress of the colored

two of the backward com-

munities, and colored

in the former the colored

owned 5,600 acres of land

the total value of all

the colored people in the state

were 350 horses in

the county the land owned

amounted to 3,000 acres val-

ued at \$6,656.60, including

the horses.

Teachers have not been as

they might be because they

are few. Few colored men

are in trades, except old men

their trades during slavery.

In some districts there

are no colored people and

there is more Sunday school, tem-

perance, etc., which followed from

presenting other districts

many peculiar features of

the colored people.

White women and former slaves

an earnest workers, etc., the colored

people, etc., etc., the colored

nearly over colored farmers

and that was to feed his

horses, and oxen enough to eat

the only animals they feed

they expect to eat them.

etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,

## MAYOR COLLIER TALKS OF APPEAL

**City Will Take Transfer Case to the U. S. Circuit Court**

**AND APPEAL FROM THAT IF LOST**

**General Assembly Will Be Asked To Broaden City's Power by Charter Amendment.**

**"TRANSFERS DELAYED, NOT DEFEATED"**

**He Expresses Surprise at the Decision of Judge Newman and Says It Is a Very Remarkable Document in Certain Respects.**

Six months more, at the very least, and perhaps a year, of transfer expense is promised the city and the Consolidated. The city will appeal, and the end is not in sight.

The decision of Judge Newman overruling the demurser of the city of Atlanta and declaring the transfer ordinance null and void, first given to the public in The Constitution yesterday, was the day's sensation.

Mayor Collier read the decision in yesterday's Constitution, and after studying its provisions briefly he announced that the city will appeal the case to the United States circuit court at New Orleans, and if the city loses in that court, the case will be taken to the court of last resort, the United States court at Washington.

In the meantime the city will take steps to secure legislation at the hands of the General Assembly of Georgia authorizing the city to enact an ordinance requiring the street railroad companies to grant transfers so that in the event the circuit court and United States court affirm the decision of Judge Newman, the city will still be able to force transfers.

The principal point of the sweeping decision is that the city council of Atlanta is not authorized by its charter grant to enact such an ordinance as the transfer ordinance, because the charter fails to specify such an authority in direct terms. The city now proposes to ask the general assembly to pass an amendment to the charter in this respect, giving the city power to ordain that all street car companies of this city shall grant transfers.

**What Mayor Collier Proposes To Do.**

"I confess that the decision is quite a surprise to me," said Mayor Collier yesterday. "While I did not expect that the court would sustain the city and authorize it to immediately enforce the transfer ordinance, I believed that the court would recognize the city's right to regulate the business of its street car companies so far as it was proposed to do. I expected that the court would sustain the ordinance as legal and then recognize the plea of the Consolidated and its bondholders that they were entitled to a hearing on the ground that the transfer ordinance would materially injure their interests if enforced."

"Had this been the conclusion of the court it was expected that a special master would be appointed to hear and determine upon the justice of the issues involved. It was generally conceded by the attorneys on the other side that a special master would be appointed to investigate the case and report as to the effect of the ordinance on the Consolidated, the final decision depending on the report of such special master. But now that the court has failed to recognize the city's contention that it has a right to demand better service at the hands of the Consolidated in the shape of transfers, nothing is left for the city to do except to take the case to a higher court.

**Decision Is Manifestly Remarkable.**

"While I have no disposition to criticize the honorable court deciding this case, still I am of the opinion that the decision is a sweeping one in favor of the corporations, and in that respect it is manifestly remarkable. I have never read a document so pronounced in its terms against the rights of municipalities and in favor of corporations. However, the city has no criticism to make of the able judges who sat in court at Asheville, and we will simply make a respectful appeal from that decision. I have not yet had an opportunity to confer with the city's attorneys in the case, but will do so in the near future, and action will be taken at the proper time.

"Judge Anderson, city attorney, is absent from the city, and as soon as he returns Judge Pendleton and Messrs. King and Spalding, the city's special attorneys in this case, and myself will confer about the case, and appeal papers will then be prepared by the attorneys. I am confident that the higher court, the circuit court, will overrule the decision of Judges Newman and McCormick, and the Asheville decision will serve only to delay transfers instead of defeating them. There is a long line .

decisions on similar cases, and I think the higher court will recognize the broad and proper authority of municipal cities to regulate matters of this kind.

**Will Appeal to Legislature.**

"But in the meantime the city will prepare to take the matter to the general assembly of Georgia, and will ask for direct authority to enforce a transfer ordinance. And we will get such authority. The general assembly will establish the principle that corporations of this kind cannot ignore the just demands of the city, and must recognize that the people are entitled to some rights and consideration at their hands."

**OPERATED FOR APPENDICITIS.**

Dr. J. S. Fauknerly, of Ellijay, Will Completely Recover.

Dr. J. S. Fauknerly, a prominent physician of Ellijay, was operated upon yesterday morning for appendicitis at Dr. Holmes' sanitarium.

The operation was quite successful and was performed by Drs. Holmes, McRae, and W. H. Tate, of Tate.

Last night Dr. Fauknerly's condition was very favorable and he will recover, it is thought. He is attended by several members of his family.

**SHIP LINES FIGHTING.**

The New Comer Says That It Is in the Business To Stay.

The Lone Star steamship line, which was founded between New York and Galveston, Texas, is growing quickly and is playing a silent game in the present steamship war. When this line was put on, the Mallory, the Moran, and the Cromwell lines opened up a war on it, or rather the Mallory started it and the Moran followed. Its success, however, was not great, and its boats small be taken off as impudent and ridiculous. He does not propose to do anything of the kind. If the other lines want war, they can get it.

The all-rail lines into Texas are suffering, and they have been forced to defend themselves. They may be compelled to give up the all-rail line and go to the water routes.

The Lone Star company did not send a representative to the meeting of rail and water lines held in New York last week. This is a good bluff to play. No state or federal commission can force a railroad under the water routes. Indeed, there is nothing the ships will get tired of losing money, but it looks now to be a war to the death, and maybe when the hand is over there will be one or two dead steamship companies.

**Electricity for L. Roads.**

The Manhattan Elevated, the Brooklyn Elevated, and the New Jersey Elevated, New York, are seriously considering the substitution of electric motors for steam power. They are all working together with the view to getting the change in motive power made at the smallest cost.

**The Late D. W. Caldwell.**

The Lake Shore's late president, D. W. Caldwell, was once in the furniture business, in Zanesville. He made money and became interested in railroads and went to the top. Just before his death he saw his company's mortgage indentures funded at a lower rate of interest than had ever been known before in railroad financing in America.

**Ballard Notes.**

No arguments were filed yesterday by any railroad with the railroad commission for the last year will be last day for submitting written answers to the petition for a reduction of 20 per cent in certain rates.

The Southern railway's freight men have returned from the conference at Washington.

Charlotte, N. C., ironworks have recently shipped three carloads of mining and compress machinery into Mexico. The Mexicans are going in to compress their own cotton.

Fires got from an engine into the tender at Raleigh last week and nearly ruined the whole locomotive before the flames were extinguished.

Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, turns from Tom Watson long enough to remark that the railroads should be made an issue in the next campaign in that state. Mr. Watson proposes to make Senator Butler the issue.

The state railroad commission of North Carolina has increased the tax valuations of the railroads in that state by \$2,000,000. The valuation of nearly everything else remained the same. The bill was referred from 25 cents for ten words to 15 cents per word.

The Atlantic Coast Line has handled 300 more cars of watermelons this season than it had handled at this time last year.

Some years ago W. H. Brown, chief engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad, was introduced to a clergyman as the greatest bridge builder in the country. Can you build a bridge to eternity? asked the clergyman. "Yes, if you can furnish the abutments," was the prompt reply.

**BURGLARS BUSY DAY.**

They Didn't Take a Half Holiday Yesterday.

The burglars got in their regular day's work yesterday. From 77 Windsor street a large bay horse was found to be missing early in the morning. This case was the first one reported to the police officers.

A shoe shop belonging to Joseph Shepard situated under Emery's fish market, was entered and several pairs of shoes stolen.

The place of R. C. Myers, at 53 Highland avenue, was burglarized yesterday morning. From this place a lot of tobacco and cigars were stolen.

Dishes table cloths were stolen from the First Christian church yesterday afternoon. The burglar entered the church from the front.

A cow belonging to J. T. Vaughn was stolen from 187 Gullat street.

The officers made several arrests during the day, but very little positive evidence could be obtained against any of the accused.

## CURIOS KIND OF STATE AID

**Arkansas Will Build Roads If the People Will Subscribe.**

**THEY MUST PUT UP THE MONEY.**

**Then the State Board Will Do All the Rest.**

**THERE IS NO APPROPRIATION, HOWEVER.**

**The Public Have To Furnish All the Cash—Governor Jones Says Roads Will Pay Built.**

The state of Arkansas is inviting the citizens to chip in and assist in building some new railroads. The last legislature passed a bill authorizing the board of control to go ahead, build and operate railroads and telegraph line and to provide the manner for raising the revenue.

It is a freak law, to all appearances, but Governor Jones says that the state will certainly build roads. He gives his personal assurance that they will pay some amount of the cost of the roads.

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## NO WORD HAS COME FROM MISSING BOY

**Mr. Powers Has Heard No Word of His Lost Nephew.**

**DISAPPEARANCE IS A MYSTERY**

**Men Who Were Arrested for Kidnapping Set Free.**

**LATER, WARRANTS SWORN OUT FOR THEM**

**Officers Now Looking for Them—The Boy's Mother Knows Nothing of His Disappearance.**

The state of Arkansas is inviting the citizens to chip in and assist in building some new railroads. The last legislature passed a bill authorizing the board of control to go ahead, build and operate railroads and telegraph line and to provide the manner for raising the revenue.

It is a freak law, to all appearances, but Governor Jones says that the state will certainly build roads. He gives his personal assurance that they will pay some amount of the cost of the roads.

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AMA.

## HOUSE MACHINE WAS IN FINE ORDER

Galleries Were Treated to a Fusillade of  
Useless Oratory.

### CURRENCY COMMISSION BILL

Speaker Affixes His Signature to the  
Dingley Bill.

### THE SPECTATORS BECOME DEMONSTRATIVE

President's Message on Monetary Com-  
mittee Creates Enthusiasm Among  
the Republicans.

Washington, July 24.—The last session of  
the house was marked by many interesting  
events.

In addition to the final act of the speaker  
in affixing his signature to the Dingley  
tariff bill, a bill providing for the creation  
of a currency commission was crowded  
through in the closing hours, and the spec-  
tators who thronged the galleries were  
troubled to a continuous, if not very bril-  
liant, fusillade of oratory for several hours.

The house recessed until after the senate  
had adopted the conference report and one  
minute and thirty-one seconds after the  
house reconvened the engrossed bill was  
signed and on its way to the president. The  
demonstrations which marked these events  
were enthusiastic. The galleries played a  
significant part in them. When the pres-  
ident's message came in recommending the  
creation of a currency commission, it was  
answered by the republican leaders with  
great promptitude.

By means of a special order, the Stone  
bill, introduced some days ago, with the  
approval of the administration, was brought  
to a vote after an hour's debate. Consider-  
able feeling was manifested on both sides.  
There were some sharp exchanges and some  
bitterness was displayed. There was, of  
course, the usual attempt to make political  
capital out of the situation, but all realized  
that the bill would not pass the senate and  
to that extent the debate lacked serious-  
ness. Still, the republican leaders felt they  
were doing their duty. When the vote  
was taken the republicans presented an un-  
broken front with two exceptions, Mr. Lin-  
ney, of North Carolina, and Mr. Mahoney,  
of New York, who voted with the opposition  
against the bill, which was passed by a  
vote of 124 to 98. As the final act of the  
session the speaker announced the appoint-  
ment of the committee.

Almost immediately after the house as-  
sembled today an adjournment was taken  
until 2:30 to await the action of the senate  
on conference report.

When the house reconvened at 3:30, both  
Major Pruden, the president's executive  
counsel, and the secretary of the senate, were  
in the main doorway as the speaker called  
the house to order.

Major Pruden announced a message from  
the president of the United States, and the  
secretary of the senate immediately af-  
terwards announced the adoption of the  
conference report on the tariff bill. The  
republican side broke into a storm of ap-  
plause that arose and swept the galleries.  
The bill was carried to the speaker's rostrum,  
and Mr. Reed immediately affixed his signature. At the time the republicans  
and the galleries continued their cheers  
and applause, which only ceased after the  
counsel had announced the speaker's signature.

Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the ma-  
jority, then presented from the ways and  
means committee a motion for a final  
adjournment at 9 o'clock tonight. This  
resolution was made the occasion for two  
brief speeches—one by Mr. Wheeler, dem-  
ocrat, of Alabama, and one by Mr. Gross-  
man, democrat, of Ohio.

The resolution was voted down without division  
and the speaker laid before the house a  
special message of the president recom-  
mending the appointment of a currency  
commission.

This resolution was closely followed and lib-  
erally applauded by the republicans.

Mr. Henderson, republican of Iowa,  
from the committee on rules, immediately  
presented a special order for the considera-  
tion of the Stone currency commission  
with an allowance of one hour for  
debate, and at the same time Mr. Hobart,  
of New York, moved that the bill be referred  
to the committee on finance. This motion  
was carried, and at the urgent solicitation  
of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, he  
agreed to allow a twenty-minute debate  
on a side.

The special order was adopted—yes 130,  
no 95 present and not voting 16.

The debate proper on the bill, which the  
order limited to one hour, then began.  
Mr. Stone, in opening the debate, re-  
ferred to the president's declarations in his  
inaugural address concerning the effects of sugar  
on the country, and he urged that when ade-  
quate revenues had first been provided,  
the proposition was simple. It proposed  
that the president should appoint a com-  
mission of level-headed business men to  
make the most recent investigations; to con-  
sider the schemes which were presented  
and report to him what, if any legisla-  
tion was needed.

Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, followed in  
criticism of the sugar schedule. He stated  
that ships from all parts of the world were  
rushing to the port of New York to get sugar  
to avoid the duties of the bill. A record of  
months' supply had been brought in, thus  
cutting off government revenue to that ex-  
tent and giving enormous profits to the  
trust.

Other vessels were announced to be  
arrived, and the speaker adjourned without  
division the house adjourned without a day.

### EXPLOSIVES FOUND IN ASH PIT.

Cartridges and Dynamite Planted To  
Scatter Death.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 24.—An employee  
of the local shore boiler shops made a sen-  
tential discovery this morning when  
cleaning the ashes of a pit where  
boiler plate is heated.

In the bottom of the pit, under two feet  
of ashes, he found fifteen 70-caliber cart-  
ridges, one 150-caliber cartridge near six  
inches long, and a bomb filled with dynamite  
and powder.

Fifteen men usually work around the pit  
when it is in operation. It was not the  
day for cleaning the pit, but the work-  
men had duty to it to build the fire this  
morning, having plenty of time, decided  
to remove the ashes. Had he not taken  
this precaution, a terrible explosion would  
have occurred.

By this it is thought the explosives were  
placed in the pit for the purpose of injur-  
ing the man who took the place of the  
striking boiler makers recently.

## SENATE PASSED THE TARIFF BILL

### Smashed Into McKinley's Mes- sage, However.

### SENT IT TO REST IN COMMITTEE

### There Was No Excitement When the Tariff Bill Passed.

### IT BECAME A LAW SHORTLY AFTER

### Senators Adjourn Last Night Some Sharp Speeches—They Were All Glad To Get Away from the Worry of the Special Session.

### Washington, July 24.—The last session of the house was marked by many interesting events.

The house recessed until after the senate  
had adopted the conference report and one  
minute and thirty-one seconds after the  
house reconvened the engrossed bill was  
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terwards announced the adoption of the  
conference report on the tariff bill. The  
republican side broke into a storm of ap-  
plause that arose and swept the galleries.  
The bill was carried to the speaker's rostrum,  
and Mr. Reed immediately affixed his signature.

The announcement of the result was  
greeted with enthusiastic applause by the  
crowded chamber. This closed the great  
labour for which the fifty-fifth congress as-  
sembled in extraordinary session and after  
stubborn resistance, at times threatening a  
deadlock, the senate concurred with the  
house in a resolution for the final adjourn-  
ment of the session at 9 o'clock tonight.

**The Sugar Trust's Hidden Hand.**

An hour later the president's signature  
made it law.

The president's message for a currency  
commission was received, but the house  
bill creating the commission was not acted  
upon.

Thus the closing day was prolific of a se-  
ries of momentous events, each of which  
alone would have been of extraordinary in-  
terest.

An analysis of the vote shows that the  
affirmative vote was cast by thirty-seven  
republicans, one democrat (McEnery), one  
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## NEGRO POSTMASTER FOR ATHENS, GA.

Now Almost Certain That Lyons Will Win Augusta.

### COLORED MEN IN DEMAND

Administration Appears Determined To Help the Brother in Black.

### RUCKER HAS BEEN CONFIRMED COLLECTOR

Congressman Tate Made Dark Predictions to the President, but Confirmation Came.

Washington, July 24.—(Special)—"Pink" Morton is to be the postmaster at Athens. The hustling which "Pink" did early in the McKinley campaign has received its reward.

The protests of the people of Athens against a negro postmaster have proved of no avail. The Georgia senators have noticed that they would fight confirmation, protesting against the appointment of negroes to the postoffices, but Morton's name was reached in executive session. He will be appointed during vacation.

Senator Foraker had presented the papers of Mr. Foracre, of Monticello, but did not hope for any success, owing to the objection of no residence. This, along with the appointment of Rucker to the collectorship of internal revenue, is taken to mean that Judson Lyons will get the Augusta postoffice. Hanna is in the saddle and is riding at his own pace.

### Rucker Was Confirmed.

Henry Rucker was confirmed at this afternoon's session of the senate. The Georgia senators went on record as opposed to negroes in important business offices, but Senator Hanna polled the republican strength of the senate in favor of confirmation. There was never any real doubt of the nomination being confirmed, as it was made a party matter.

It develops that an important element in delaying the nomination was Congressman Tate, of the ninth district. The slate had been determined upon some days ago, but Congressman Tate insisted to the president, the attorney-general and the secretary of the treasury that a negro should not be appointed to this office for the reason that in the very nature of things the men who would execute the laws and who would be compelled to search the homes suspected of infractions of the revenue laws would be directly under the charge of the negro.

He argued that for the peace of the community and the good of the service a white man should be in the collectorship, but his protests were in vain. Hanna had made up his mind that Rucker should be well cared for. He gave his ultimatum to this effect and no influences could prevent it.

Major Smith is to be the postmaster, but the appointment will not be made for some time, as Dr. Fox's term does not expire until December, I believe. The major's friends say he consented to the change by which he takes the postoffice on the assurance that Rucker would have one of the two places, and he thought it would be better to have him as collector rather than as postmaster.

### Victory for Websterites.

The appointment of Lathrop, as district attorney for South Carolina, is a victory for the Webster wing of the party. The Websterites are the regulars as against the H. W. whites. This has been regarded as a test case by all the factions, the other candidates being Melton and Vol Kolnitz, the real issue being between Lathrop and Melton. It has been claimed that Webster has no strength with the administration, but his victory shows that he is to be the dictator.

**Senators and Congressmen Leaving.** The adjournment was hailed with great personal joy by republicans as well as democrats and the night trains out of Washington were loaded down with members of congress who were rushing home or to some more congenial climate than that.

Senator Clay leaves for home tomorrow morning. Senator Bacon will remain several days attending to necessary business. Of the congressmen, Captain Lester is at one of the New York resorts. Judge Griggs left tonight. Congressman Lewis will leave tomorrow. Judge Adamson left tonight. Congressman Livingston will go tomorrow, as will Judge Bartlett and Judge Maddox. Congressman Howard left tonight. Congressman Tate leaves tomorrow, as does Congressman Brantley. Congressman Fleming will be here a day or two.

### New Postmasters Appointed.

Georgia postmasters named today are: Baldwin, Habersham county, L. V. Shore; Dudley, Laurens county, T. H. Hooks, Flort, Monroe county, J. L. Fuller; Oakey, Ellington county, J. E. Graham.

Alabama postmasters appointed today are: Coalville, Shelby county, P. H. Gilbert; Eliz River, Limestone county, C. L. Grisham; Howell, Dallas county, W. C. Moore; Henderson, Pike county, J. M. Parker; Legg, Limestone county, H. E. Kennedy; Oakland, Lauderdale county, J. L. McIntyre; St. Florian, Lauderdale county, R. B. Kilburn; Waterloo, Lauderdale county, J. Y. Sullivan.

### MANGLED BY THE TRAIN.

Negro Who Was Badly Injured at Fair Street by the Southern.

Ed Duffin, a negro man twenty-five years of age, was run over by a Southern freight train at the Fair street crossing last night about 7:30 o'clock, and sustained injuries which may result in his death.

As soon as the accident occurred the Grady hospital ambulance was telephoned for and it was soon on the way to the scene of the accident. When the crossing was reached the man was found lying on the side of the track, groaning pitifully. His right arm was broken, where it was found that his right foot was mashed to jelly, his skull fractured and several of his ribs broken.

It was admitted at the hospital that the foot would have to come off and the member was amputated. It was reported by the physicians that the most dangerous wound suffered by the negro is the one in the back of his head. The skull is fractured at that place, a large hole being knocked in.

The man was crossing the Fair street tracks in a wagon when he was started by the approach of an outgoing train. It was coming rapidly toward him and he backed his horse to get out of the way.

As he did so he heard a cry to look out, but it came too late.

The wagon was struck by the rear end of a switch engine and smashed into kindling. It is a matter of wonder why Duffin did not fall under the engine, but he did not. He fell outward, and his right foot had already been caught beneath the moving engine, and as he fell to the ground with a cry the wheels passed over the foot.

**TYSON SAYS A MAN HIT HIM**

Two Young Men Under Arrest for Assaulting the Editor.

### THEY DENY THE STORY HE TELLS

They Say Tyson Had No Money and Invited Them To Go to Lakewood with Him.

William Crawford and A. J. Cooper, two men of no little prominence in the city, were arrested yesterday morning on the charge of assault with intent to murder and larceny. M. E. Tyson, editor of The Douglas Leader, was the cause of the arrest of the men, he alleging that he was given a drink of whisky by two men, then kidnapped and held with a gun of iron and robbed of \$125 at watch and chain, on Wednesday night, at Lakewood.

Mr. Tyson says that he came to the city on business, and Wednesday night started out for the suburbs in order to cool off. He met two men in front of the Bank of the corner of Alabama and South Peachtree streets, who produced themselves to him. They seemed affable enough, and finally all three went to Lakewood.

According to Tyson, they had been at Lakewood only a few minutes when one of the men struck him over the right eye with something which had the appearance of a piece of wood. He was stunned by the blow, and never recovered consciousness until he found himself alone in his room at the Jackson hotel.

The next morning he reported the robbery to the detective department, and yesterday morning they arrested Will Crawford and A. J. Cooper for the crime. Both of the men are well known and have a great many friends. They claim that Tyson has manufactured a tale in order to explain their conduct, and that they were engaged in conversation, and then it was agreed that they take a ride to Lakewood.

Crawford and Cooper say that before going Tyson suggested that they take some whisky along when it developed that he was short of money. They got into a car with a great many friends. They claim that Tyson has manufactured a tale in order to explain their conduct, and that they were engaged in conversation, and then it was agreed that they take a ride to Lakewood.

Crawford and Cooper say that before going Tyson suggested that they take some whisky along when it developed that he was short of money. They got into a car with a great many friends. They claim that Tyson has manufactured a tale in order to explain their conduct, and that they were engaged in conversation, and then it was agreed that they take a ride to Lakewood.

Both of the men were seen last night, and their stories corresponded exactly. They say that it was about 6 o'clock, Wednesday evening, that they went straight to the corner of Alabama and South Peachtree streets, when a stranger came up and stood near them. It is certain that they were engaged in conversation, and then it was agreed that they take a ride to Lakewood.

The money was given, and in a few minutes they were on their way to Lakewood. They took a car and got into a quart, and then wanted to get back to the city, so all three took the car and came to the city. Tyson, according to Crawford, had no money, and the two others paid him his fare, and the conductor for fare. Arriving at the Hotel Jackson, Cooper says he left Tyson to the room, and then Crawford having been dropped some blocks away.

Tyson's eyes are in a bad condition. It is very much, and presents an ugly appearance. The case was worked by Doctor Looney.

### Races at Fleetwood.

New York, July 24.—There was a good turnout of spectators at the Fleetwood trotting track, postponed from yesterday, due to Red Wilson won.

First race, 2:20 trotting, purse, \$300.—Red Wilson won first, fourth and fifth heats and best time, 2:19. Irwin won second. Time, 2:43½. Sir Eddie, Bizer, and Genevieve also started.

Second race, 2:23 class, trotting, purse, \$300.—Red Wilson won first, fourth and fifth heats and best time, 2:20. Bright Heart won third. Time, 2:21½. Toschi Chimes won second heat, not given. Ship Nose, Besse, Fred, and the rest of the field.

Bonnie S., Martha H., Kitty Maria, Color, Rupert, Alvaro, Tudor, and Comyns Carr, in a play in which M. Torrasa is to figure as an officer of the Grenadier guards. Should the fever of military enthusiasm kindled by the jubiles still burn in the fall, the pieces should appeal strongly to the爱国主义.

The emperor's incessant interference in politics is weakening the government ranks, while the ranks of the malcontent and socialists are swelling day by day. Prominent among ecclesiastical and royalist circles are efforts to modify the hitherto unbroken traditions of the play and to advance or defer the date by a year. The committee has submitted the matter to the regent of Bavaria with a view to modification.

A curious lawsuit has been commenced by King Leopold of Belgium against the Hamburg newspaper which had published some offensive statements concerning his majesty.

The emperor's request, and she has consequently resigning the presidency of the Belgian Women's Association.

She recently addressed a circular to the presidents of the branch societies, asking them to sign a protest or sign petitions to Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, against the propagation of the contagious disease act for India, which she considers unconstitutional.

It is pointed out that the offense is majestic and is almost daily occurrence, and that all were to be prosecuted who express discontent with the act of the emperor and the government, it would be necessary to turn all the barracks into prisons in order to confine them.

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ATLANTA, GA., July 25, 1897.

## The Consolidated and the City.

Events of the past few months have impressed upon the public the idea that the city government has assumed a hostile attitude toward the Consolidated Street Railway Company, and that it has sought every opportunity to throw obstacles in its way.

While the attitude of the city authorities has probably not gone to such unfriendly extent as is credited to it by public opinion, there is no doubt that the Consolidated company has materially suffered from the impression which has thus been conveyed.

As is shown in Mr. Hurt's interview in yesterday's Constitution, the cash market value of the bonds of the company have shown a shrinkage in less than six weeks of more than \$100,000—a loss which cannot be attributed to bad management; for whatever may be said against the Consolidated, its management cannot be charged with inefficiency.

The fact that one of the features of the transfer fight was a proposal to dismember the company by declaring that the consolidation of the various lines forming it was illegal, contributed largely to the public idea of the extreme hostility of the city authorities.

Everybody knows that the first result of the dismemberment of the company, as was proposed, and the creation of independent lines, each operated under separate management, with separate power houses and with schedules arranged without system or co-ordination, would have been an increase in the transportation charges now paid by the people of Atlanta; and instead of obtaining transfers, double fares would have been exacted from them by the breaking-up of the cross-town service.

Not only this, but other things have contributed to emphasize the apparent hostility of the city authorities to the Consolidated company—an institution whose operation is closely identified with the comfort and convenience of nearly one hundred thousand people.

The Constitution believes that the Consolidated company, and other institutions of like character, should be held to strict accountability in the performance of their obligations to the city; but we do not believe that the right to "regulate" carries with it the right to harass and constantly embarrass by a systematic effort at exaction which apparently places the object of such hostility in the attitude of a public enemy.

We believe that the Consolidated Railway Company has done a wonderful work in the development of the city, and that its management deserves praise instead of censure from the people. Nor do we believe that public sentiment approves the constant effort to make it appear that the city and the Consolidated must live in a state of perpetual warfare.

In this connection, The Constitution takes occasion to commend the conservatism of the statement of Mr. Joel Hurt as published yesterday. He shows that a year ago the Consolidated was running eight cross-town routes—now it is operating ten. "As business increases, and the company can afford to run more cars," continued Mr. Hurt, "it is part of our present plan to establish other cross-town connections for the routes now running to the center of the city until there may be fifteen or twenty cross-town routes."

Continuing, Mr. Hurt extends the assurance that, as the cross-town facilities are increased, transfers could be introduced with less risk or loss to the company, and he gives the assurance that as soon as possible they will be granted at points where the system can be operated without loss to the company. He asks that the people of Atlanta co-operate with the company in endeavoring to perfect the service; and we believe that it will be better for all concerned for the company to be treated with reasonable consideration than to have it kept in a state of constant anxiety and in ever-

lasting dread of antagonism and attack.

The Constitution does not wish to be understood as urging a policy which would release the Consolidated, or any other company, from its full obligation to the city, either as to adequate schedules, payment for paving, or any other reasonable or just exaction that the city has a right to make. But there is a limit to all things; and the Consolidated company is too important a factor in the development of the city for it to be further injured without protest, and in the name of the city.

Now that the courts have decided the issues which have been under consideration for the past few weeks, and which have not been discussed by The Constitution while in the courts, it is time for the mayor and city council to put a stop to the warfare which is wrecking the securities of the company, and which is costing the city a snug sum for attorney fees, in addition to the amount paid annually by the city for attention to its litigation. The Consolidated, through its management, has extended every assurance that it is doing its best to meet every public demand, and it should at least be given a fair opportunity to carry out its plans, which, if developed as proposed, will be abundantly satisfactory to every reasonable man.

## A Word with DeKalb County.

The trial of Flanagan, the DeKalb county murderer, will be called tomorrow morning at Decatur.

There have been rumblings from the neighborhood of Decatur which we believe have done great injustice to the conservative and law-abiding people of that community. We believe that Flanagan was in no real danger of violence from mob law while confined in the DeKalb jail and that it was the duty of the sheriff to the people of DeKalb county to have kept him there, and had it been necessary, to have defended him from attack by mob violence—now's the time to be sufficient for the protection of prisoners.

The reputation which has thus been built up for the capital city of the state is one which cannot fail to be beneficial to it, and must, in time, act as an object lesson which will be followed in other places. Observance of the law, its strict enforcement and the conservatism of the people, are elements which, when brought together, give strength and stability to any community. These qualities we have in Atlanta, and this is the reason why we so often read of taking a prisoner to Atlanta for safe-keeping.

avenue which will invite travel from every part of the city.

It is earnestly to be hoped that, when the committee is ready to report to the council, it will be prepared to extend the assurance that every property owner is willing to do his part in donating the necessary frontage, if the city will undertake the work with this as a basis.

We are glad to know that Mayor Collier has given his assurance of support to the movement to widen the street. We felt certain that on his return to the city, personal examination would satisfy him of the importance of the movement and secure his hearty cooperation. The assistance of the mayor and of Councilman Peters, chairman of the finance committee, means a great deal, and it is gratifying to know that the proper time both can be depended upon to do their part in contributing to the success of this important public improvement.

## A Tribute to Atlanta.

The old saying that all roads lead to Rome is becoming equally true of Atlanta.

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## A Great Thing for Georgia.

The story told elsewhere, of the wonderful development made in fruit growing by Mr. John P. Fort, is one which will attract the attention of the state.

Mr. Fort was the singular faculty of thinking out the reason for what he sees. Not content with the knowledge that there are places where fruit grows when frost has destroyed it elsewhere, he ventured into the debatable ground of the reason why. This question led him into an investigation from which he evolved the theory that there are conflicting currents of air in certain places which render impossible the damage of frost. To try the experiment he selected a mountain knob near Mount Airy, 2,200 feet above sea level.

As every one knows, the general fruit crop of the present year has fallen far short because of the frosts of last winter. Strange to say, every one of Mr. Fort's 2,000 trees are laden down with the choicest and most luscious peaches. These peaches have changed from the unpleasant yellow hue of elsewhere into coats of the most alluring red, furnishing not only proof of growth, but owing to atmospheric influences the development of a fine peach. Mr. Fort's theory is that all along the backbone of Georgia outlined in the map published in the article may be found areas where the same conditions exist.

The work done by Mr. Fort has been that of a thinker and a scientist, and will be as valuable to north Georgia as was his immortal achievement of giving pure water to South Georgia. The work of such men cannot be estimated in money, as it is so universal in its scope as to be beyond computation.

## A Business Matter.

In reference to the building of the proposed Atlanta and Selma railroad, concerning which the Constitution has already published much, and of which it is being said along the line of the proposed route, we are of the opinion that, if it can be shown that the road could be made a profitable investment for Atlanta, it should receive substantial encouragement from our business men.

There are those who think the building of the proposed road unnecessary, and who feel that money invested in it would be thrown away. On the other hand, the advocates of the road are enthusiastic in their claims, holding that the construction of the road would fill a long felt want, and that the rich agricultural section traversed by the line would, in addition to the strategic advantages offered the road in its Selma and Atlanta connections, make it a good business investment from the start.

The business men of Atlanta are asked to contribute to the proposed road. They should give the matter careful consideration, and act accordingly. It is a business matter, pure and simple. If it can be shown that investment in the enterprise will make good returns, and that it will benefit the city, the operation of Atlanta's business men may be expected; otherwise not.

## The Improvement of Whitehall.

The committee of citizens appointed at the recent meeting of the property owners of Whitehall street to secure donations of frontage on each side of the street, for the purpose of widening it, but we do not believe that the right to "regulate" carries with it the right to harass and constantly embarrass by a systematic effort at exaction which apparently places the object of such hostility in the attitude of a public enemy.

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## PERRY'S DAYS NOW NUMBER BUT 24

Murderer of Lanier Sentenced To Hang on August 18th.

IT FALLS ON A WEDNESDAY

Judge Candler Departs From the Friday Hanging Custom.

PERRY TAKEN TO DECATUR YESTERDAY

Quietly Slipped Out of Jail and Down to Decatur, Where He Is Quickly Sentenced—Takes It Calmly. The Proceedings Were Very Cool.

H. S. Perry was quietly slipped from the Fulton county jail yesterday afternoon and hurriedly carried to Decatur, where he was sentenced to die on the gallows on Wednesday, August 18th.

The re-sentencing came as a great surprise to both the public and Perry. It had been arranged with the utmost secrecy and ten minutes before Perry was taken out of the jail no one knew of the fact except the sheriff and court officers.

Perry was started when Sheriff Austin went to the jail at 3:30 o'clock and told him that he would have to go to Decatur to be resentenced. He couldn't understand the sudden action of the court and seemed dazed at first. Then he quickly made his preparations and in a few minutes was handcuffed and marched out between the sheriff and his armed deputy, Mr. Buchanan. The sheriff carried his prisoner to the Boulevard by way of a back street. There he boarded the Consolidated car for Decatur and a few minutes before 4 o'clock the little party of three reached Decatur and went direct to the courthouse. At five minutes past 4 o'clock Judge Candler walked into the courthouse and immediately called the court to order. He stated that the object of the convening of the court was to pass sentence upon the prisoner.

The first work done was to recess on the remitter of the supreme court and then the judge made the decision of the supreme court that of his own court. It was the work of but a minute, for Solicitor Kimsey drew the order for this action. When the judge had arranged all preliminary details for passing sentence, Mr. W. W. Braswell, for the defense, arose and offered an objection to the passing of the sentence. He based his objection on the ground that the judge could not legally pass sentence at a special term of court. The judge overruled this on the ground that it was an adjourned session and not a special term.

**Perry Stands and Hears His Doom.**

Perry was then told to stand up and receive sentence. He promptly arose and stood facing the judge. There was nothing dramatic or impressive about the ceremony. The courtroom was half full of curious negroes and white men, all of whom watched the prisoner with a singular interest. Perry watched the judge closely while that honorable official unfolded the paper on which were written the words of the death sentence.

The prisoner's face did not change when Judge Candler slowly read out the words which meant death to the murderer. The judge announced that the prisoner should be hanged on Wednesday, August 18th, in the jail yard at Decatur.

When he had finished reading the words Perry sat down. Not a muscle of his face had moved. His features pale from confinement remained in the same palsy. The only noticeable movement was a quick nervous twitching and clutching of the hands and even this involuntary contraction was controlled in a few seconds. A minute later the prisoner spoke again one near him as pleasantly and coolly as any man could have done. He said nothing about his case. The sheriff and deputy quickly led him from the room and down to the car line, where he was placed on board a car and brought back to Atlanta, where he will be kept until the day of his execution.

**No Signs of a Mob.**

There were no signs of a mob at Decatur. The usual Saturday afternoon crowd of curious men and negroes was present, but no excitement was demonstrated. The only manifestation was surprise at the unexpected occurrence.

The sentencing of Perry was the result of a decision suddenly formed in Judge Candler's mind yesterday morning. He arrived in the city yesterday morning and at the time of his arrival he had no idea of sentencing Perry. A few minutes later he learned that the remittit in the case, had been sent down by the supreme court and at once decided that in view of the fact that Flanagan was to be tried next week he would pass sentence on Perry this week. About 10 o'clock Solicitor Kimsey came into the judge's office and asked that Perry be sentenced yesterday. Judge Candler soon summoned Sheriff Austin and Deputy Sheriff Buchanan and instructed them that the re-sentencing would be done at 4 o'clock.

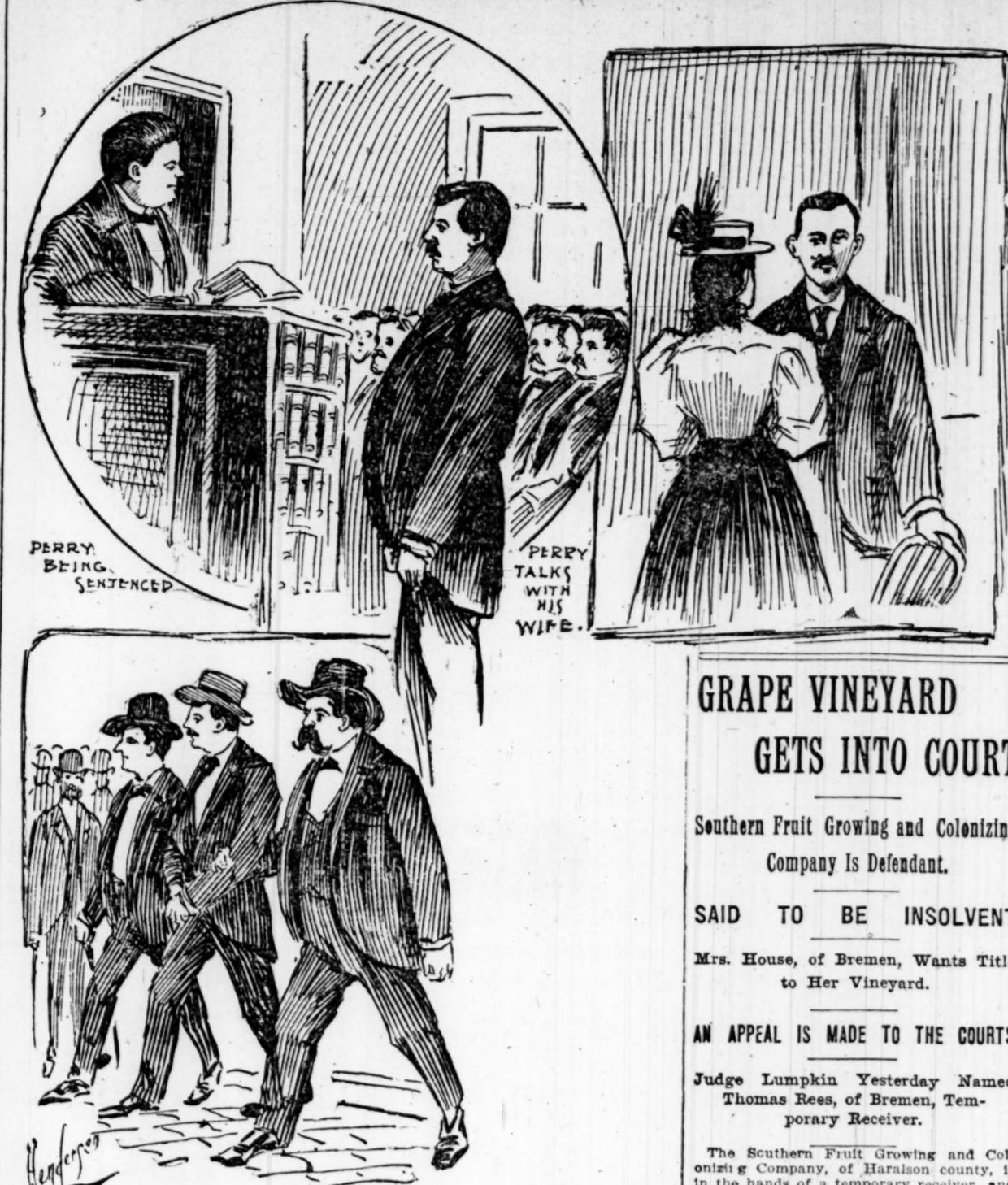
The greatest secrecy was observed about the entire affair and only seven men knew that the prisoner was to be re-sentenced. The officers were instructed to tell no one on account of the possibility of a mob.

Judge Candler said that he thought it wise to pass sentence on the prisoner yesterday, so as not to have such an exciting event take place at the Flanagan trial next week. He thought that it might possibly have an influence on a jury and he wanted no such possible interference. He notified all of the attorneys in the case early enough for them to get ready for the action of court.

**Wednesday, Not Friday.**

Perry's execution will be the first to take place on a day other than Friday since the hanging of Tom Woolfolk, at Ma-

## PERRY'S FATEFUL JOURNEY TO DECATUR YESTERDAY.



## TITLE IN DISPUTE; COURT INTERVENES

Mr. A. P. Stewart Appointed To Hold the Property.

## THE LAND IS VERY VALUABLE

Mr. C. W. Hunnicutt Charges That John Nettles Is a Trespasser.

## LITIGATION IS NOW PENDING IN COURT

When the Argument Was Concluded Yesterday a Receiver Was Appointed by Court.

## Mr. A. P. Stewart was yesterday appointed receiver of 120 acres of valuable property located in the vineyards, orchards, in the western part of the city. He was instructed under an order of the superior court to take charge of the property and held it until the litigation which has been instituted about the possession of the property can be adjusted.

The appointment of Mr. Stewart as receiver was reached by a consent order after an interesting hearing in the case yesterday morning. The litigation is one that involves the titles and possession of the property which was purchased by Mr. Hunnicutt before Judge Lumpkin gave the title to Mr. C. W. Hunnicutt. He is represented by Arnold & Arnold. The defendant in the case is Mr. John M. Nettles, who is represented by Glenn & Rountree.

The property was purchased by Mr. Hunnicutt, says yesterday, for \$10,000, claiming as a set off in a suit which was pending for a long while in the courts. Mr. Hunnicutt did not improve the property, and for a long time it remained without fences or any buildings.

Last January Mr. Nettles is said to have entered upon the property, fenced it in and built a small house on the property in the night. The fence consisted of a strand of wire that was run temporarily about the property.

Mr. Hunnicutt at once filed a suit against Mr. Nettles, claiming the property and asking that the occupant be dispossessed. The suit was filed before Judge Lumpkin, and the case was set for the next term of the court before Judge Lumpkin gave the title to Mr. C. W. Hunnicutt. Mr. Nettles, however, and cannot respond to any damages that might accrue pending the hearing of the case.

Yesterday morning Messrs. Arnold & Arnold, representing Mr. Hunnicutt, appeared before Judge Lumpkin and asked that a receiver be appointed, who should take charge of the property and hold it so that no less could occur until the hearing, which was shown the court, would be reached, unless not March 1.

Mr. Stewart, Mr. Hunnicutt's appointed receiver, and he was authorized by the court to enter upon the property and take possession and manage it, protecting the interests of both parties until the litigation could be wound up and a decision rendered.

## COMMITTEE AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

Blalock and His Associates Complete Work at Old Capitol.

Milledgeville, Ga., July 24.—(Special)—President E. C. White, of the State College of Agriculture, Minneapolis, Minn., where he attended the session of the college president for Atlanta yesterday afternoon.

While there he was highly honored by being chosen president of that distinguished.

President White has everything connected with the State College of Agriculture ready for the incoming class which arrives here Monday to commence the work of investigation here.

## PROF. WHITE IS HOME AGAIN.

Georgian Is Now President of the College of Presidents.

Athens, Ga., July 24.—(Special)—President E. C. White, of the State College of Agriculture, Minneapolis, Minn., where he attended the session of the college president for Atlanta yesterday afternoon.

While there he was highly honored by being chosen president of that distinguished.

President White has everything connected with the State College of Agriculture ready for the incoming class which arrives here Monday to commence the work of investigation here.

## SACRED CONCERTS AT EXPOSITION PARK THIS AFTERNOON.

At the asylum they took every voucher and item of the past twelve months' operations. These they examined in detail, with the greatest care, and the result made a perfect showing of every instrument from every point of view. The members of the investigating committee are proving their statement that they purpose to make a thorough examination of all the state institutions.

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After reading the petition yesterday Judge Lumpkin appointed Mr. Thomas G. House with full authority to take charge of the property, gather the grapes and sell

## FLANAGAN GOES TO TRIAL MONDAY

He Will Face His Fate Before a Jury Tomorrow.

## WILL BE TRIED FOR HIS LIFE

He Nervously Awaits the Coming of the Day That Decides His Fate.

## SAYS THAT HE IS CERTAIN TO HANG

The Trial Will Most Likely Consume the Entire Week in Being Heard. Many Witnesses Have Been Summoned to Appear in the Case.

Shuddering with fear and mortal dread, E. C. Flanagan is waiting for the morrow when he will have to face a jury of DeKalb county citizens and answer for the murder of two helpless women.

The trial is not what is dreaded by the prisoner, but the keen gnawing fear of the mob is still tormenting him with its sharp weird horrors. The removal to Fulton jail acted as a whirling ladle of fearful expectancy to stir into a froth of nervous frenzy the already terrible anxiety he felt for his fate. He is firmly convinced that he would have been lynched had he not been removed.

He spent the day in the Fulton jail yesterday in a state half way between mental collapse and the climax of nervous energy. Part of the while he sat as one dead to what was going on around him, and then at the slightest sound he would spring up alert and watchful. He slept part of the day, but it was a dozing, stupid languor brought on by exhaustion and loss of sleep. He slept none on the night of his removal and yesterday at no time was he soundly sleeping.

Flanagan is a great reader. He has been reading The Constitution every morning, and the numerous accounts of lynchings have driven him to a belief that he will be most certainly lynched. His attorney cannot convince him that he will be protected.

## Flanagan's Morbid Dread.

One circumstance which Flanagan quotes is to him a positive proof that he will be hanged by a mob. He says that the other day he was in his cell at Decatur and he heard some negro women washing clothes just below the cell and talking. He says that the negroes said:

"Well, they've hanged Terrell Hudson because he was a nigger, and now we are going to lynch Flanagan."

He concludes that the negro women said a great deal more, and he is convinced that his days on earth will be few and that he will be hung up by a lynching party just as he has dreamed so often.

Flanagan says that he will be found guilty. He has all along said that he wanted to be tried so that he could get

far, and with the whole party of witnesses and court officials there will be quite an army at the little courthouse in Decatur.

## Ready for the Fight.

Colonel W. C. Glenn says he is ready to make the fight of his life. With the exception of the McCullough case, it will be the last criminal case he will ever try, and he is going to his best. He says he is in better health than ever before. He will be assisted in the defense by Mr. George Spence and Mr. W. A. Fuller, Jr.

The prosecution will be conducted by Solicitor General Kinsey, Colonel H. Lewis and Colonel W. W. Braswell. Colonel Kinsey was in the city yesterday getting his part of the case in shape. The trial will probably consume the entire week.

## REUNION AT THE MOUNTAIN.

Thirty-Eighth Georgia Regiment Will Enjoy a Day of Reminiscences.

The Thirty-Eighth Georgia volunteers, better known as the "Right Legion," after Colonel Augustus R. Wright, will hold their annual reunion at Stone Mountain, Ga., July 23, 1897.

The command will be formed by John H. Jones, acting adjutant, and the association of Col. Charles C. Ingersoll, who will act as colonel. The command will be formed by John H. Jones, acting adjutant, and the association of Col. Charles C. Ingersoll, who will act as colonel.

Captain Miller A. Wright will respond to the welcome address of the mayor of Stone Mountain.

Among the men who have been invited to speak are General Gordon, General Evans, Captain J. M. Pace, Frank Gordon,

Edd Williams and Colonel T. B. Fielder.

Some of these men have already accepted their invitations, and it is more than probable that the others will do so.

Colonel C. W. Hubner, the poet, will read an original poem.

Music will be furnished by the Stone Mountain Cornet band and a basket dinner will be served on the grounds.

Col. L. G. Gordon, secretary of the Thirty-Eighth Georgia, has issued invitations to all the veterans, and it is expected that the day will be a great one in the history of Stone Mountain.

## HOSKINS HAS AGAIN FALLEN.

The Street Preacher Arrested Again Last Night.

William Washington, the fiddler, who attempted to enlighten the people of the city in his creed some time ago, thereby getting himself in trouble, was brought into the police barracks last night about 9 o'clock.

He had a half jolly, half sporting gag, which he carried with much distinction, and seemed to be actually enjoying being locked up. He joked the officers who were searching him and had everyone within hearing distance laughing. Among the effects taken from him was a letter addressed to Colonel Robert Ingersoll, but Hoskins had evidently been saving his money for the gag and was not willing to pay a stamp, for the letter had none on it. Hoskins is to appear Monday morning before Judge Andy.

## Death of a Little Child.

Little Hubert Wilborn, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Wilborn, died at the residence of its parents, 520 Woodward avenue, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The funeral arrangements will be announced today.

## Pertinent Questions.

Why Will a Woman Throw Away Her Good Looks and Comfort?

Why will a woman drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence and miss three-quarters of the joy of living, when she has health almost within her grasp? If she does not value her good looks, does she not value her comfort?

Why, my sister, will you suffer that dull pain in the small of your back, those bearing-down, dragging sensations in the loins, that terrible fullness in the lower bowel, caused by constipation proceeding from the womb lying over and pressing on the rectum? Do you know that these are signs of displacement, and that you will never be well while that lasts?

What a woman needs who is thus affected is to strengthen the ligaments so they will keep her organs in place. There the compound is constantly curing thousands of just such cases.

The following letter from Mrs. Marlow has received this year from those she has relieved—surely such testimony is convincing:

"My trouble commenced after the birth of my last child. I did not know what was the matter with me. My husband went to our family physician and described my symptoms, and he said I had displacement and falling of the womb. He sent me some medicine, but it did little good. I let it go on about two years, and every time I did any hard work my womb would come down. Finally a lady friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did. The first bottle helped me so much, I continued to take it right along. My back was almost the same as no back. I am well of my womb trouble, and have a good, strong back, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. L. M. MARLOW, Milford, Ill.

## EISEMAN BROS.

The Clothing Eldorado. That's what this store is. Golden Bargains abound. They are on the surface. Easy to see; easy to secure. Prices have been reduced all along the line. There are two vital causes for our present immense discounts.

FIRST—The advancing season justifies strenuous efforts to distribute all warm weather Clothing. Autumn should find us with decks clear and ready.

SECOND—In a few days a small regiment of workers will take possession of the store. They'll need room. Their mission is to put in a passage, elevator and make other improvements and changes.

## Bring This List With You

All Men's Fancy Woolen Suits, now selling at 33 1-3 per cent off.

A special lot of Children's Blouse Wash Suits now selling at 50 per cent off.

Balance of Children's Wash Suits now selling at 33 1-3 per cent off.

All Men's Straw Hats, best styles, now selling at 33 1-3 per cent off.

A tremendous assortment of Men's Odd Trousers now subject to liberal discounts. Tempting discounts allowed on everything in the Custom Tailoring Department.

Men's elegant Negligee Shirts, easily worth \$1.00, now selling at 69¢.

Special discount allowed on Men's Linen Bicycle Suits and Trousers.

GRESH Biggest and best stock in Atlanta. They are ideally cool and laundred beautifully. Taped edges. Will not shrink, sag or stretch. Prices lower than ever. Prices reduced.

BICYCLE Nobby Suits, Sweat-Outfits and Caps. The most attractive styles that local bikers can find. All through the stock wheelmen





## MACON GETS NEGRO DEPUTY COLLECTOR

Rucker Is Expected To Select a Man of His Own Color.

ARE ONLY TWO CANDIDATES

Office Has Always Been Held by a White Man.

CENTRAL CITY PEOPLE ARE NOT PLEASED

Black Doctor and a Black Grocer Are Laying Strong Claims to the Appointment.

Macon, Ga., July 24.—(Special)—The appointment of a Negro as deputy collector for Georgia opens up the interesting question whether or not a negro will be appointed deputy revenue collector at Macon, a position which pays \$100 per month.

The office was formerly under the civil service rules, but by a recent ruling of the president the position of deputy collectors and gaugers have been removed from the class of civil service.

The present deputy collector at Macon is a white democrat, and it seems that he will have to retire.

So far as can be ascertained, there are only two candidates for the position of deputy collector at Macon, and they are two well-known colored men of this city—Martin Logan and Dr. McDaniel. The latter is a practical engineer in Macon, Logan, for some time chairman of the Bibb county republican executive committee and until recently engaged in the grocery business.

**Spener Appoints Hughes.**

Judge Emory Speer, of the United States court, has appointed Colonel Dan G. Hughes of Macon receiver for the Georgia assets of the Talbot & Sons' Company.

R. A. Lancaster, of Richmond, Va., is already receiver for the Georgia concern which had its extensive branch house in Macon. Ellis Talbot, of Macon, applied for a receiver for the Georgia assets held by the receiver on the ground that he has a claim against the receiver who will not pay him. The petition for an injunction and receiver recites that Receiver Lancaster is indebted to Ellis Talbot in the sum of \$3,393.33, besides interest. Prior to the appointment of a receiver for Talbot & Sons' Company a firm of New York bankers in Richmond, Va., Ellis Talbot was the manager of the Macon branch at a salary of \$125 per month. After the appointment of a receiver he continued to act in that capacity for a term of something over fourteen months. In addition to the amount thus loaned and due, he paid out \$1,941.47 and \$172.26 as salaries and expenses, collecting and holding only \$67.40 as an offset to them. He has given no account of his services and says he has good reason to believe that the receiver has no intention of paying him. Mr. Talbot also sets forth in his petition that the stone building on Cherry street was sold by John H. Lowe and W. H. Luckins as trustees for the bondholders, and claims that the sale is valid and no title can be given. He says that unless he can get his money back the assets in Georgia, he is liable to lose all his investment.

Judge Speer, at Mount Airy, granted the injunction restraining R. A. Lancaster from interfering with the assets in Georgia and preventing the giving of titles to the stone property. Colonel Hughes has taken charge of the property.

**Rev. White Sunday Night.**

Tomorrow night at the First Baptist church Rev. J. L. White, the pastor, will preach both services, terminating the ministerial government of Macon. His theme will be "Further Evidence of the Unfaithfulness of Macon's Officials, and the Relation of the Church to the Barroom." Immediately after the morning service a conference of the board of stewards will be held. The conference was called at the Wednesday prayer meeting, and its purpose is said to have some bearing on the discourse of Dr. White tomorrow night.

**At Work for Wesleyan.**

President J. D. Hammond of Wesleyan Female College has been lecturing in various sections of the state in the interest of Wesleyan Female College. He reports the outlook as very bright and encouraging, and thinks the attendance at the next term will be very large. Professor W. B. Bonnell is in the southern part of the state in the interest of the institution, and says his efforts are meeting with success.

**The Work of Paving.**

Macon has made her first call for bids for paving her streets. The call has been issued by the board of public works. Bids will be received until August 21st for furnishing material and labor required to pave Fourth street from Pine to the river, with granite cubes.

**Special Rates.**

The state bicycle meet at Macon on August 4th and 5th will be a large attendance and promises to be a success. The railroads have granted a special rate of 1 cent per mile for the round trip from points within a fifty-mile radius of Macon, and from all other points a rate of 4 cents per mile for the round trip.

**Cut by a Woman.**

Last night while walking down Edgewood avenue, Jerry Garrison, a negro man who works in a tailor shop on Marietta street was stabbed in the shoulder by a negro woman whose name he does not know, and who could not be found by the officers. Garrison said he was walking down the street when the woman came up to him and spoke to him. He told her that he did not know her, and she began cursing and abusing him, ending a string of oaths which were cutting him. Dr. Hurt dressed the wound, which is not very dangerous, though painful.

**Wheel Is Still Missing.**

Mr. F. H. Reynolds, whose wheel was stolen from him while it was standing in front of the Equitable building on the night of July 19, called the police last night at the Western Union, No. 50, which was left in place of his fine 70-make Hoffman. He decided, however, to allow the wheel to remain at the barracks a few days longer, while the police made a renewed effort to recover his wheel. The number of the stolen bicycle is 10,23.

**He Dropped His Collars.**

Patrolman Jones found a bundle of collars and tow-boats on Peachtree street last night, and is desirous of finding the owner. The linen seemed to be of good quality, and can be obtained by inquiring of the officers at the barracks.

**Brunswick Has Tow Boat War.**

Brunswick, Ga., July 24.—(Special)—Rumors of a tow-boats war are afloat. The local jockey club is to be involved. It is stated that will bring tugs to Brunswick waters to fight the local competition.

Captain Leo Lomm, of the tug Dauntless, has tendered his resignation to the local commandant. He is supposed to be in the new deal.

**Sacred Concerts at Exposition Park this afternoon.**

## FAIR'S FATE MAY BE SETTLED THIS WEEK

Meeting of Those Interested To Be Held in a Few Days.

ROADS HAVE A PROPOSITION

Will Sell Admission Coupons with Each Railway Ticket.

THE PLAN IS NOT YET ACCEPTED

Has Been Laid Before the Fair Committee and Will Soon Be Acted On.

## J. J. & J. E. MADDOX AT HOME.

Their Handsome New Store Completed.

The Situation a Perfect One, and the Building One of the Handsomest in the City—A Revelation of the Conveniences of a Model Wholesale Establishment.

A CAFE FOR EMPLOYEES AND GUESTS

What an Up-to-Date Business House Looks Like—The Firm a Gibraltar of Strength in Atlanta's Commercial Circles—Congratulations Are Now in Order.

Atlanta is certainly making rapid strides toward becoming a more progressive and up-to-date city in the south; the home of progressive people, and substantial business houses. Foremost among these is the mammoth wholesale grocery establishment of J. J. & J. E. Maddox, a house that has been in the same family for many years, built to fit itself one of the largest and strongest trades in the southern states; carving a name in Atlanta's commercial world second to none, and a reputation for straightforward and honest dealing that is an envy of all, and at the present time is the leading wholesale grocer in the city.

The proposition as made by the roads has never yet been stated to the public. It is one of the most important offers yet made and on its refusal or acceptance depends the fate of the fair.

It is known that the fair committee expected \$1,500 from the several railroads entering Atlanta. The roads promised their sum and two of the roads subscribed their two weeks ago. Other offers are made to the fair.

The proposition which is now made by the railroads is to issue coupon tickets to the state fair. The idea is to have attached to every ticket sold over any railroad in the state a small card giving the information to the fair. The tickets will be sold at the regular rates and no increase will be made by the roads for the coupon.

The roads will then pay into the fair treasury \$1.50 for every railway coupon taken in the state.

The proposition which is now made by the railroads is to issue coupon tickets to the state fair. The idea is to have attached to every ticket sold over any railroad in the state a small card giving the information to the fair. The tickets will be sold at the regular rates and no increase will be made by the roads for the coupon.

It is estimated that this will be of far more value to the fair than the \$1,500 would have been. The fair committee thinks that the roads would buy means of the coupon tickets contribute as much as \$2,500 or \$3,000 to the fair.

Mr. Thompson, president of the fair committee, has written to Mr. Pope Brown, president of the State Agricultural Society, asking him at what time he can most conveniently meet with his committee with the Atlanta chamber of commerce. Mr. Thompson has as yet received no reply.

Mr. T. B. Fielder thinks that the fair will be held. He is for the fair and is doing all in his power to have it held. The meeting decide the matter.

**To Those Who Use Good Whiskey.**

In buying whiskey to use as a stimulant or a medicine, one should be extremely cautious. So much inferior "stuff" is now on the market and so many are after quantity and not quality that the cheaper finds ready sale.

Mr. Grabfeider & Co., of Atlanta, are doing a good advertisement appearing regularly in the Constitution, do you make or offer for sale any goods that are not pure?

Hence you are safe in buying any brand of theirs.

They also make the celebrated brands, Kentucky Belle, Old Vicksburg, Powers, and the famous straight whisky, Waverly County, so well and favorably known throughout the country. This firm carries the largest stock of whisky, especially new brands, and is doing a great volume of business which they transact yearly.

What terrible subterranean convulsions must have occurred ages and aeons ago to have produced the mighty upheavals that have created such curious and monumental evidences of indescribable terrestrial disasters. Mammoths and mastodons, once the pride of the earth, have been shattered by the shocks that rended the bosom of mother earth and left their massive remains scattered over the purple and golden shadows of wood-grown grottoes and their summits touching the snowy clouds.

The brain grows dizzy, imagination

and the heart shudders as they explore

the vast volume of business which they transact yearly.

On entering the building from the street entrance you find yourself in a large room with shelves and showcases running from floor to ceiling, and did you not know better? What wondrous effects on the eyes! What a sight to see! The glass windows in the showcases reflect the light from the lamps, and the glass itself is like a geographical catalogue. There is a large room above, and the windows are of glass, and the curtains are of silk, and the room is filled with light.

Thomas Bailey Almon and Louis Chandler Moulton, with uncheckered silhouettes, might portray the diverse glories of this grand old building.

ISAAC LIEBLMANN & SON,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

BIG bargain—a double-story two-story house, everything complete; lot \$920, east front, on capitol avenue. This is the sample room, and contains a sample of all goods in stock.

WE have a party with city property worth \$1,000 cash and no trade, and we are anxious to sell for \$600 to \$650.

WE HAVE two beautiful homes on Peachtree street, one a splendid neighborhood, houses almost new. Terms reasonable.

WE WANT an offer on a room house, lot \$1,000 cash and no trade.

WE HAVE well improved central property, now renting at \$2,700. Terms can be arranged.

WE HAVE an exceptionally cheap piece of dirt in house and lot, 50x10, on Peachtree street. Can be bought for \$15 per front foot, less cost of advertising property.

WE HAVE a fine room house, lot \$1,000 cash and no trade.

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for Old Gold and Silver  
S. R. WATTS & CO.,  
51 Whitehall St.

R EXCHANGE.

Honored city property  
holders and churches; dealers  
No. 366 Decatur street,  
Ga. Nice city residence  
and farm; at once.  
North side to build house  
near park; just begin  
house; will produce several  
years. Address room 60.

GASOLINE.

INS of gasoline for 90 cts  
each in part of city. Tel  
drop a postal; prompt  
answers. 93 N. Bouley.

FURNITURE.

Second and second  
hand bedroom suits  
and up; mattresses and  
up; sets; upholster  
goods cheap for cash.  
Linnell street.

Suits of furniture that  
is suitable for sale;  
will fix you up; com  
modities cheap. M. H. Al  
is the place to buy or sell  
furniture; carpets, sets,  
etc. If you want to sell  
we want to buy; we can  
make you a deal.

DE BOOKS SHOPPE,  
23 Marietta Street.

Books and periodicals in new and  
second-hand; medical, scientific, syndicate  
and rare books; ad  
textbooks.

SALE-Miscellaneous.

Everybody go to Georgia rail  
road, call on L. C. Clark for  
a milk, rye, barley, wheat  
grazing oats; new Georgia or  
street. T. H. Williams, 74  
Grand dumb waiters, Atlanta  
room, 64 S. Forsyth street.

Extra price! Berkshire  
standard price. Troup county  
room 161, Lagrange, Ga.

TERS AND SUPPLIES.

Books, sold, exchanged  
and rebought. Syndicates  
headquarters, 41 Peacock.

men wed fri sat

MURKIN "Dixie" brand type  
for all type-writers; est  
wanted. Telephone 31.  
July 24 sun mon wed fri

Two No. 2 Remington Type  
perfect royal; wanted; easy terms.  
Fleider & Moyer, No. 6 Wall street.

Typewriter plant the south for  
typewriters. Exported; answers  
promptly by mail. Southern Typewriter  
Branch, 100 Peachtree.

TYPEWRITER-New Model  
in part payment. Catalogue.  
Gardiner, 16 North Pryor street.

Two No. 2 Remington Type  
perfect royal; wanted; easy terms.  
Fleider & Moyer, No. 6 Wall street.

Typewriter plant the south for  
typewriters. Exported; answers  
promptly by mail. Southern Typewriter  
Branch, 100 Peachtree.

WANTED—Real Estate.  
Ten to twenty acres near city  
car conveniences and roads.  
Give full particulars of terms, etc.  
Pierce, care Constitution.

To purchase a good farm; must  
be on line in Georgia; will  
pay cash or exchange  
estate for same; give full de  
tails; improvements, etc.  
Constitution.

BOARD WANTED.  
In a private family by  
myself and sister. Address A. B.  
Box 143.

EDERS WANTED.  
ARDING, both day and  
night, by Mrs. McRae.

EDERS—43 Walton, large  
rooms, with superior  
management, transit and  
traveling, 1000 per month.  
Boards, 62 Houston; nice  
rooms, and first-class meals  
are accommodated. Rates re  
asonable. Rates re  
asonable.

EDERS—Now in your  
cool, shady place; lovely  
house, elegantly furnished;  
D and many rooms, can be had  
at low rates. Auburn avenue.

EDERS—Good soldiers in south for  
front room, front room,  
just ist, also side room, private  
and 45 month; couple.

Forsyth street couple can get  
good room and good board very

low rates.

WANTED—Apply to 76 Wal  
ton, first-class meals.

WANTED—Say young man  
to go to college; at reso  
lute; 41 Houston, July 25 sun

5 East 41 street; constant  
student; no other prices;

Mr. Hall, 172 Broadway.

EDERS—43 Walton, few  
months, central and exterior  
location, 1000 per month.  
July 20 sun.

CASANT AND neatly located  
with boards, 62 Ellis street.

WANTED—Beautiful front  
double closets, 183 Ivy, corner  
July 21 wed fri sun.

MMER RESORTS.

Wanted to spend

of time at the Brum  
hotels. G. J. M. Holbrook.

EDERS—Mountains of water  
and abundance of shade; few  
hours' north of Atlanta; Bar  
Miss Waring, Cement, Bar

WARD at the Jordon, in the  
western North Carolina.

EDERS—Good address, age 25 years,

steady habits, good moral character;

stand of references, wishes to correspond

with you; send me a few lines.

Object, matrimony. I. G. S. care Constitution.

LOVELY young widow, 22, well educated,

musical, 45 months, and large estate,

of home, send me a few lines.

husband, Royal, 29 1st St., New York.

RESPONDENT with beautiful girls and

handsome men for fun and results; some

of them, "Relief for Ladies"; in letter

form. E. B. Williams, 65 Broad

street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 15 sun

#### HELP WANTED—Male.

DO YOU want a government position?  
Hours short, work easy, salary good, pay  
sure, good year. Catalogue free. Address  
Hughes' Civil Service Preparation, Wash  
ington, D. C.

GOVERNMENTAL solicitors wanted to sell  
Harriss' Mexican commercial reports,  
rating and information of over 5,000 Mexi  
can merchants in their cities. Address: Frieden &  
Co., Cincinnati, Mo.

WANTED—A good salesman to sell new  
machines on the road at what would be  
name references and experience. Box 62.

LIFE-SIZE PORTRAITS, likeness guaranteed,  
from 12 up. Samples free. For Ad  
J. E. Morris, 43 S. Pryor street.

\$100 to \$500 monthly expenses paid  
salesmen for cigars; experience unne  
cessary; permanent position. The W. L.  
Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A good insurance maker. Mon  
days, evenings, Fr. A. Powell, 42 Decatur  
street.

WANTED—A young man that can  
handle a general trade call at 220 Mar  
ket street.

WANTED—Three or four good machinists,  
competent to erect improved ginning  
systems. Apply at 78 S. Forsyth st. P. H.  
Baker building, St. Louis, Mo.

July 25 sun wed fri

SALESMAN—Young man for  
salesman, 100 circular distributor;  
Stamp. The Howell Co., Grand Rap  
ids, Mich.

WANTED—Man to travel in Georgia and  
Alabama on commission trade. Address  
John A. W. M., care Constitution.

STONKARAIERS. Bookkeepers, sales  
men, druggists, teachers, desiring pos  
tions in Texas are invited to address the  
Texas State Bank, J. W. Hinman  
proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

SALESMAN—To sell \$1 pants, cut to mea  
sure; quick sellers; no experience required;  
terms; apply to James E. Frankland Co., 48  
Frankland Co., St. Louis, Mo.

July 14-15 sun

SALES—One salesman earned there  
from \$13,000 in one year. Factory, P. O.  
New York.

SALES—Side line; one earned \$4,200 in 1896;  
route, 14 miles. Call 25 sun.

SALES—For cigars; \$125 a month and  
expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary;  
inducements to customers. C. C.  
Bishop & Co., St. Louis.

July 14-15 sun

WANTED HELP—Female.

ANY woman can make \$5 a day selling our  
self-heating flat iron; it remains at the  
same heat all the time, and costs  
nothing of oil will burn the sun a whole day;  
an ironing can be done in any cool  
place which is so much nicer than having  
one making big money selling this iron, as  
every woman orders one after seeing it  
in action. Price, \$10. Apply, 509 Baird  
and 5th, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—Reliable man in North and  
South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama  
and Tennessee, for school furniture  
and supplies; good opportunities; com  
mission.

WANTED—A lady teacher of experience  
to charge of an important department in a  
prominent Georgia school. Sal  
\$400 per month; extra \$100 for  
expenses. Address, Mrs. M. W. Covington, Kennesaw, Ga.

WANTED—A lady teacher of experience  
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prominent Georgia school. Sal  
\$400 per month; extra \$100 for  
expenses. Address, Mrs. M. W. Covington, Kennesaw, Ga.

WANTED—Stenographer with experience;  
good, willing to communicate; address, Mrs.  
E. G. Murphy, cigar emporium, 4 No. 4 Marietta street.

WANTED—Experienced piano makers and  
machinists; Davis Tailoring Co., No.  
14 Peachtree street.

WANTED—Milliner; must be first-class  
saleslady as well as a trimmer. No. 200  
W. Va. Va.

WANTED—Two steady reliable white girls  
for nursing and housework. Best wages.  
Call at once at 3 Church street.

WANTED—Young married couple or  
widow; charge of new home; summer  
Call or address G. Crouch, 20 Whitehill street.

WANTED—Twenty-five hands (female) to  
wash and sew bags. Fulton Bag and  
Cotton Mills.

WANTED—Two middle-aged German or  
Swiss women; one to cook the other as  
housemaid. Apply 49 Equitable building.

WANTED—Children, invalids and others  
for nursing; good opportunities. Address  
G. C. Clegg, 100 Peachtree street.

WANTED—Businesswoman to travel for  
established firm. Payment, \$10 per  
month and expenses. Box 202, Philadelphia.

July 14-15 sun

WANTED—In every town and city the  
United States, agents to act as general agents for the  
sale of Genuine Welsh Lights Special  
Manufacturing Company, 240 Peachtree street.

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell  
new aluminum and other articles; a  
good, safe, easy business; apply 49 Equitable  
building.

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